The Weekly Post.

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THE WINDMILL.

Behold, a giant am I!
Aloft here in my tower
With my granite jaws I devour
The maize, the wheat and the rye,
And grind them into flour.

I look down over the farms:
In the fields of grain I see
The harvest that is to be,
And I fling aloft my arms,
For I know it is all for me.

I hear the sound of flails
Far off from the threshing-floors
In barns with their open doors,
And the wind, the wind in my sails
Louder and louder roars.

I stand here in my place,
With my foot on the rock below,
And whichever way it may blow,
I meet it face to face,
As a brave man meets his foe.

And while we wrestle and strive,
My master the miller stands
And feeds me with his hands,
For he knows who makes him thrive
Who makes him lord of lands.

On Sundays I take my rest:
Church-going bells begin
Their low, melodious din,
I cross my arms on my breast,
And all is peace within.
—*Longfellow, in Youth's Companion.*

FOREST MAKING.

Planting Trees in the Treeless Regions of the Country.

[From the Boston Herald.]

Throughout the prarie states there is a universal interest in the subject of tree planting, although its importance, as a means of affording shelter and supplying the rapidly increasing population with fuel and timber, has been felt by many since their first settlements. The new railroads built in the treeless states in 1879 required over 10,000,000 ties in their construction, therefore it will be seen what an immense consumption of forests is caused by railroads alone. Before the great panic of 1873 several attempts at tree planting had been made by railroad companies, but none was successful, owing to bad management, an improper selection of trees, neglect, and fire, the result of the trees being planted too near the line of the railroad. But lately an earnest has been given of the great value of the Harvard Aboretum at West Roxbury to the material interests of the country. Within the last two years, under the inspiration of that institution, more systematic attempts at railroad tree planting have been made in Kansas by the Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad Company, several hundred acres having already been planted, and during the present winter a Boston capitalist has contracted for the planting of 560 acres prairie iand in eastern Kansas.

This contract is made with the Messrs. Robert Douglas & Sons of Waukegan, Illinois, the largest and most successful raisers of forest-tree seedlings in the United States, and is peculiar and novel in its provisions. They agree at a certain price per acre—which would differ, of course, with different condition and location—to break and plough the land, prepare it for planting, plant no less than 2,720 trees to the acre, and cultivate these until they shade the ground, and so require no further cultivation to keep down the weeds and strong natural grasses—the great drawback to all prairie tree-planting. At the end of this time, probably in ten years from the time of planting, the plantation will be delivered over to the owner, one cent a tree being deducted from the final payment for every tree less than 2,000 to the acre delivered, only trees at least six feet high at the time of the delivery being counted. The advantage of this plan, which is the one also adopted by the Fort Scott Railroad, is that the trees will be carefully planted and attended to by experienced men, for whose interest it will be to use the best plants, and to cultivate and care for them in the best manner, so as to be able to deliver the greatest number of trees in the shortest possible time, that they may get quick returns for the money invested. This plantation of 560 acres is to consist of 300 acres of the western catalpa, 200 acres of ailanthus, and 60 acres which will serve as an experimental ground on which will be tested trees of several varieties, to be selected by the director of the Harvard Arboretum, Prof. Sargent. The western catalpa, a native of the lew lands bordering the lower Ohio and the banks of the Mississippi in Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee, is a rapidly-growing tree, easily cultivated, and producing timber which, although soft, is almost indestructible when placed in the ground, and therefore, of the greatest value for fence posts, railway ties, and similar uses. The ailanthus will grow with great rapidity anywhere, where the climate is not too cold for it, and in spite of its wonderfully quick growth produces hard, heavy, timber valuable for fuel, ties, cabinet work or almost every purpose for which wood is used.

It is believed that this plantation will soon lead to the formation of others, both by the railroad companies and by individuals or corporations chartered to plant and own timber lands in the prairie States, An encouraging fact, and one which shows that public attention is being directed to the importance of providing for the future demand of such things, is that the Iron Mountain Railroab Company, which runs for hundreds of miles through a healthy timbered region, and possesses in its own lands some of the finest white oak on the continent, has also made a contract with the Messrs. Douglass to plant near charleston, Mo., 100 acres of western catalpa as an experiment. They do this because catalpa ties have stood on their rode entirely unaffected by decay during the last twelve years, and because this tree is so valued by the farmers for fence posts that it is already practically exterminated in Missouri.

Another important measure which the Messrs. Douglass above adopted on the instigation and request of the director of arboretum, in order to fecilitate the planting of trees by farmers and others of small means who have always found it difficult to procure a few trees on reasonable terms is the sending out of dollar packages by mail, post paid, and containing each from 75 to 100 forest trees. The choice of trees include the catalpa and ailanthus, already mentioned, the white ash, Scotch pine, and many other valuable woods. The experiment was made last year for the first time, and 75,000 trees were sent out in this way, of which not a single one, it is said, failed to reach its destination in perfect condition. The plan was so successful that this year it is expected that several million trees will thus be distributed over the country, not only all over the New England and Western States, but in large quantities in Texas, New Mexico, California, Oregon, and Utah.

CROWN OF THE CONTINENT.

The Gateways of the West and Growth of That Section.

[The New Yorkers are alarmed by the enlargement of the Canadian canal system, and are fearful of losing the advantage hitherto accruing to them from the Erie Canal. The *Herald* the other day interviewed ex-Gov. Seymour on the subject, and in his long and interesting disquisition, the ex-Governor gave some notable explanations of the topography of the continent and the growth of the West, of which we have room for the following.—EDS. POST.]

THE CROWN OF THE CONTINENT.

Gov. Seymour. * * * No true knowledge of the resources, the power of a country, can be arrived at except by studying its topography. The average citizen of New York knows that the State is the greatest in the Union, but he does not know why it is so. He sees great industries grow, great wealth created. He glories in these, but does not question them.

The conversation was taking place in the Governor's well stocked library, and as he continued he rose and unfolded a large time stained map of North America, bearing the date of 1755, when it was engraved in Amsterdam. A strange contrast it made to the map of the United States as we know it. Pointing to the map Governor Seymour continued: "I wish now to call your attention to a point which perhaps has escaped your notice—namely; that whoever holds the ground we now stand on commands the continent. This map tells us a strange story. There is a boundary line upon it representing the conquests of the Iroquois Indians, or the Six Nations, as they were called. You see the line runs North of the great lakes, down through the centre of Lake Michigan, down the Illinois River, on to the Mississippi where the Missouri joins it, then down the Mississippi to a point below the Ohio River. There it turns east again and goes midway across the old North Carolina, nearly to the Atlantic—a great territory. Now, why was it that these New York Indians, never, I believe, numbering more 30,000, could command such a territory—more than ever held by any tribe of red men on this continent, and, more than all, in the face of the white man? Because they held the crown of the continent. Now we can look at this physical map of our country, which makes many things plain that in a crowded map are not clear. I have drawn a line along it through Southern New York, which represents the chain or hills of which those (pointing to the Frankfort hills on the opposite side of the valley) are part. That line of hills is the most extraordinary watershed in the world. Look what rivers take their sources on either side of it. Now the Iroquois Indians held this line of hills. They commanded the Delaware, the Susquehanna and the Allegheny rivers on the South. These streams, starting from the hills and suddenly descending into deep valleys, led them into the homes of the tribes that dwelt along their banks. They could sweep down the valleys in force and carry all before them, while the tribes they attacked were cut off from succor by the mountain ranges on either side. Thus they swept down on and subjugated the Delawares; thus they conquered the Susquehanna Indians, and so on, choosing their time and mode of attack until they held all the territory marked on that old map. Their dominion over that large territory was recognized by the English, and it was the one claim which England could put forward against that of the French to this territory. The French held by right of discovery the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi, and yet they acknowledged the strength of the Iroquois claim, although it was used by the English purely to check the French. The Six Nations, said the English, are an independent people allied to us—their self-annexed vassals, in fact. There was some truth in the French retort that the English would not dare to tell the Iroquois that they were English subjects. In the French wars that followed the same fact was demonstrated. The French missionaries had penetrated the country and knew it thoroughly, hence the French, though always inferior to the English in numbers, were nearly always on the aggressive. The elder Pitt knew and acted on the same principle of making war by topography. He said, "Go, take Fort Frontenac," and that taken, Fort Duquesne, where Pittsburgh now stands, had to fall. Had he been in vigor and power during our Revolutionary War I fear we might have had to postpone our independence. Now this topographical feature is not all. There is another more significant still.

THE BREAK IN THE ALLEGHENIES.

Mark this. Here you see the great chain of the Alleghenies. For 1,500 miles along that chain there is but one break through which tidal waters flows. That break is where the Hudson penetrates the continent in a northernly direction. It cuts right through that chain and opens the heart of the continent to the sea. The flowing of the tide at West Point, inside the Allegheny Mountains, is to me more impressive than the Falls of Niagara. In the battle for this continent it has been obvious that to command it was vital. Burgoyne had a clear idea of it, but his forces were insufficient, he was not supported, and his plan, a clear one, happily failed. When the English negotiated with the traitor Arnold for the surrender of West Point they knew that, holding both banks of the Hudson, the forces of the patriot would be cut in two.

GOD'S CHARTER TO US.

Now what in these two instances I have noted as true of control in war is true in peace. It is the power over the essentials of life. It controls communications. New York, as you see, has something the shape of a heart. It is a heart of the continent in more ways than one, standing pulsations out that are felt to its uttermost ends. The tidal waters of the Hudson River pierce the mountains for a direct purpose. It opens up the whole interior of the continent to us, giving us the exit of Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron and Erie and all their tributaries. It is God's charter to New York of command over the waterways of the continent. The great men who built the Erie Canal, connecting the great lakes with the Hudson River at Albany, know what that charter was. The present generations lets that knowledge slip. The trade of the great West is offered us if we knew enough to take it.

THE GROWING WEST.

We have hardly a clear idea of what the great West means unless we think a moment. We have grown up with the idea that the West was the outskirts of the East. There has been a revolution we did not note. Now the East is the outskirt of the West. We are marginal. The West is now the centre of wealth, population and political power. Its growth in the past is trifling compared to what it will be in the future. According to the census of 1870 the centre of population was little north of Cincinnati. In a little while it will be central between St. Louis, Chicago and Cincinnati. In twenty years it will be between St. Louis and Chicago. Between the years 1870 and 1880 the increase has been about 12,000,000. Of that number more than 10,000,000 are west of the Alleghenies. The increase from 1880 to 1890 will be fully 15,000,000. Of that number 12,000,000 will be gained by the West. Heretofore we have heard of Eastern capitalists and western property. To-day the wealth of the East is small compared with that of the West, although there is more of it in money here. During the last ten years of depression the East has gained no wealth. Its lands have depreciated in actual value. During those ten years of the 10,000,000 people gained 8,000,000 perhaps are upon the land. Their lands have been going up while ours were going down. In the valley of the Mississippi over 640,000,000 acres have at a very low estimate gained in value $1 50 an acre. This gives us almost $1,000,000,000 gain in wealth in land alone. The whole history of the world shows that the greatest cities are in the interior, because there they find the greatest centres of support. London comes nearest to being an exception, but then it is as reasonably far inland as it can well be in so small a country. The point I have indicated between St. Louis and Chicago will in 1890 be the centre of a population of 65,000,000. Within ten years the struggle to get the enormous volume of the commerce of that population will be desperate. To get the greatest share of it the railroads will disregard the interests of their own States.

KINDNESS AND ITS REWARD.

Alice sat in front of the little table washing the breakfast dishes, a bright-haired girl, with large, wistful blue eyes, whom you would never suspect of being a cripple until you saw that she was seated on a wheeled chair by means of which she propelled herself back and forth.

Yet, although she herself was the only servant of the establishment, the floor was daintily clean, the windows shone like sheeted diamonds, and the curtains were white and neatly darned.

For little Alice, at eighteen, was a born house-keeper, and took as much delight in the details of her homely domestic life as if she had been a child playing with a doll's house, instead of Moses Haywood's crippled daughter.

"It is puzzling, sometimes," said Alice, wrinkling her pretty brows over the house-keeper's book; "because there's only so much money, and the expenses have got to be met; and if you get only just the least little bit in debt, there it is, hanging like a mill-stone around your neck until the end of the year. But if there weren't any difficulties in this style of housekeeping, where would be the credit?"

And then Alice would shake her bright, brown braids, bite the end of her pencil, and begin again with the troublesome array of figures.

But this particular day the color burned more feverish than ever in her cheek; the teacups clinked nervously together as she rinsed them.

But Moses Haywood, a white-haired, prematurely old man, sat over his "classical dictionary" at the other end of the room and only smiled quietly.

"Fifty pounds," said Alice, "is a deal of money, father, dear, and you've been years saving it up."

"You are right, my dear," said the schoolmaster, calmly. "It's a deal of money. But what is money worth if we can't use it to help our fellow creatures."

"And I dare say he's ever so much richer than you, father," pursued Alice.

"He's my wife's cousin, Alice," said the old man, "and he is in sore need. Be comforted, child, it is only a loan."

"Only a loan," repeated the indignant Alice, "Father, you'll never see it again. People are always borrowing, and nobody ever thinks of returning the money."

"Gently, daughter Alice, gently," chided the old man. "It is best to be charitable to all men in thought as well as in deed. It is true I had anticipated laying the £50 out in a few books for myself, a new dress for you and a carpet for our sitting room; but never mind. We shall do very well as we are, and if Mr. Watkins really needs this money—"

"I don't believe he needs it half as much as we do," burst in Alice.

And she wheeled her chair across the room to give the linnet his fresh seed and water, while Haywood, folding up the £50 note which had been the bone of contention, placed it in an envelope and walked quietly away.

"It is too bad of father," thought Alice, left alone by herself; "I do believe he would give the coat off his back if any one asked him for it. But he ought to think of me."

And a few unconscious tears splashed down on the linnet's water cup as Alice thought of the long treasured £50.

Just a week afterwards Mr. Walter Watkins sat in his back parlor, a wrinkled old man, with his light blue eyes like the staring marbles and a curious upward sneer to the curves of his mouth, while on a table in front of him lay a pile of letters.

"Now we will see," said Mr. Watkins to himself, "what all the ties of friendship are worth. I've written pitiful letters to my six cousins, and I'll be willing to wager the biggest diamond in my ring that there isn't a penny in all these letters. Well, we'll see, we'll see."

The first, as it transpired, was from the Rev. Theodore Talkington, who stated that he was quite unable to help his cousin Walter, except by good advice.

"I thought so," said Mr. Watkins.

The second was from Mrs. Calista Jones, the wife of a prosperous merchant. "My dear cousin," it said, in little spider webby characters, "your letter fills me with surprise. Such necessity can only have its sources in dissipation or speculation. With neither of these can you expect me, a Christian woman, to sympathize. Under the circumstances I must decline further communication with you. Yours respectfully, etc."

The upper curves around Mr. Watkin's mouth lengthened themselves out into the nearest approach to a smile in which the caustic old gentleman ever indulged as he neatly labeled and pocketed this letter also and opened still the third, in which Mr. Benjamin Courtenay regretted the straightened state of his financial affairs, and bluntly reccommended some charitable institution as the best refuge for his cousin's declining years.

"Humph! humph!muttered Mr. Watkins.' "So he would pack me off to the poorhouse, would he? Very kind and considerate of him, very."

Mr. Peter Dilks was a stage less ceremonious still.

"Did his cousin Watkins think he was made of money? Did he think it was his business to supply every old pauper? In that case he would find himself considerably mistaken, and so no more from his to command.

P. DILKS."

The fifth epistle from Mrs. Millionaire, was excessively civil and as hard as granite.

She begged to call Mr. Watkins' attention to the fact, that she, Mrs. Millionaire, was but his second couisin after all, and she really wondered at his audacity in expecting her to patch up his ruined fortunes.

She enclosed a card to an employment office, and hoped to be troubled no more with such useless applications. Mr. Watkins quietly folded his letter and placed it with others before he opened the one directed in Moses Heywood's clerky calligraphy. To his surprise, when he broke the seal, out fell a postoffice order for £50.

"My dear cousin Watkins," wrote the school-master, "I grieve deeply to hear of your financial distress, and herby enclose all I had on hand. It is not much—but I beg of you accept it in the same spirit in which it was given."

Old Walter Watkins brushed his wrinkled hands across his shaggy brows.

"The poorest most obscure of them all," said he. "The one of whom I expected least. Well, well, wonders never cease."

And taking up his pen he wrote back brief.

"Cousin Haywood, I thank you.

W. Watkins."

* * * * * * *

"Father, are you sure you are well enough to go back into school?"

Alice had drawn up her wheeled chair close to the lounge on which old Moses had dragged himself into a sitting posture.

"Yes, child, yes," he said drawing his hand vaguely across his forehead, "I must be well enough. The children's parents are getting impatient. I shall lose all my scholars if I don't go back into harness to-day."

"Father, father," cried poor Alice, piteously, "if we had but the money you saved so long and so painfully—that money you gave old Mr. Watkins—it would have brought your health and strength and repose now."

"My daughter," said the old man mildly, "all that is past considering now. And remember, 'He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord.'"

He was in the school that morning trying to accustom his whirling head to the clamoring voices of the little ones, when there came a loud rap at the door, and a well dressed, bluff looking stranger walked in and looked unceremoniously around the room.

"Is this Moses Haywood, the schoolmaster?" asked he with outstretched hand.

"That is my name, sir," said the old man.

"I congratulate you," said the bluff stranger nearly wringing poor Moses' hand off.

"You are the heir to a handsome fortune," said the stranger.

"Sir?" said Moses.

"I—I—I think I must be dreaming, said Moses, putting his hand up to his head.

"Not a bit of it," said the stranger; "not a bit of it. It's your wife's cousin, Walter Watkins of—"

"Yes," said Moses Haywood, "I remember him now—I lent him fifty pounds. I suppose he has sent you to return it?"

"Fifty pounds," echoed the stranger—"it is fifty thousand! He is dead—and has willed you all his money. Pretty good interest on fifty pounds for a year, eh! But my client was always eccentric. There is a string of names down in his will for ten shillings each, because, as he states, they would not lend him that amount when he asked for it—a lot of cousins you know—and it is all left to you as the only one who responded to his call. I say sir! with another shake of his hand, I congratulate you with all my heart."

And the autumn tide of Moses Haywood's life is passed in sunshine of wealth and prosperity, and Alice has her hot-house, her aviary and her blocks.

"Father she says, softly, chenk against his wrinkled hand, "you were right after all. Kindness is sure to find its reward."

He Stole an Army Horse.

[Washington Star.]

The President to-day received the following letter enclosing one hundred and thirty dollars: "My compliments to your honor. Dear Sir, I was in the army of the late war, a union soldier, and I did a great wrong by taking a horse belonging to the government and sold him and kept the money. I became convicted for the deed, joined the M. E. Church, and asked God for mercy, and I had to promise him to pay for the horse, and I did so, and he forgave my sins, and now I am able to pay the money in to your hand, as it belongs to the government. Please find enclosed $130, which you will please accept.

"Yours truly, A SOULJER."

A CONDUCTOR on a Colorado railroad coolly shot and killed a man who would neither get off nor pay fare.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

MRS. NELLIE GRANT SARTORIS is to leave England next July for a visit to this country.

SENATOR EDMUNDS' daughter will soon publish a book. She is an artist as well as a writer.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON sees but few prople nowadays and is engaged in revising his papers for publication after death.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S oldest daughter, Mrs Fitch, has made him grandfather to four children and is very youthful looking.

MR. IRVING the tragedian, decides to abandon his intended visit to America this year, owing to the extraordinary success of the "Merchant of Venice," which continues.

MR. THOMAS HUGHES, ("Tom Brown") contemplates a journey to America during the summer in connection with a land company in Tennessee, in which he is largely interested.

A STATUE in bronze of heroic size, representing the late Judge Asa Packer, will soon be placed before Packer Hall in the grounds of Lehigh University at South Bethlehem, Pa.

THE mother of Mr. J. Saxe, the poet, died in Vermont last week. Although in her ninety-first year, she was a comparatively vigorous woman, her hair not having even turned gray.

THE gavel that will be used by the chairman of the Chicago Convention will be made of a piece of wood taken from the house in Springfield once occupied by Abraham Lincoln.

A DAUGHTER of General Keys, United States Army, was married on the 4th instant to a young officer of the Seventy-second French Infantry, at the Church of St. Etienne du Mont in Paris.

CONGRESSMAN HEISTER CLYMER'S elegant residence at the foot of Mount Penn is being put in order and a grand reception will take place upon his arrival in Reading with his St. Louis bride.

IN the struggle to capture a party of colonists bound for Kansas by two rival railroad passenger agents at Rochester, the fare was reduced from $40 61 to $5, one agent selling ninety-three tickets and the other forty-four.

THREE large personalities have recently paid probate duty in England—the Dean of York's personal property, $2,500,000; Mr. Julius Beer's, $2,000,000, and the late Duke of Portland's, $7,500,000, in addition to his vast landed estates in and out of the metropolis.

THE Democratic and Greenback Maine State Conventions have both been called for the 1st of June, the former at Portland and the latter at Bangor. The leaders of both parties in that State have decided, so far as possible, to unite on a common State and electoral ticket.

DURING the course of some excavation and leveling which have been carried out within the historic lines of Plevna by the Bulgarian Government, 16 cannon and 10,000 muskets have been found, which Osman Pasha caused to be buried before he surrendered to the Russians.

REV. BEECHER gets a salary of $20,000; Dr. John Hall, $15,000, and a stylish house free of rent; Dr. Potter of Grace Church gets $12,000 and a house; Dr. Dix of Trinity $12,000, and the pastor of St. Thomas' Church $10,000. Other New York ministers range from $8,000 to $10,000, but most are under $5,000.

ERNEST RENAN lately had occasion to telegraph across the British Channel the subject of a proposed lecture of his in Westminster Abbey. The subject, as written by him, was "The Influence of Rome on the Formation of Christianity." It was published in England as "The Influence of Rum on the Digestion of Humanity."

"AFTER all," remarked the young man, skimming lightly over the gravel walk in the general direction of the front gate, "after all, what boots it?" And the muscular-looking old gentleman at the top of the porch steps with his spectacles jostled a little crooked says that if the young man himself didn't know, he didn't know anybody in that township that did.

HELL'S HOLLOW is two miles from Paradise, Nevada, and the Hell's Hollow *Reporter* describes the people there as being prosperous, contented and happy, the cause of their felicity being that the free fights average seven per day, the price of whisky has been reduced to a bit a drink, lively poker games run day and night of week days and they have horse races on Sunday.

THE death of the wife of President Diaz of Mexico occurred on the 8th instant. She had a few days previously given birth to a child which died. The entire community regrets her death, and the deepest grief overwhelms the President, in consequence of which he will ask Congress for two months' abstinence from his official duties. Senor Vallarte, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, would then fill the Executive chair.

MISS CHARLOTTE MARY YONGE, the author, is now fifty-seven years old. She is a woman devoted to religious work. The profits of her book the "Daisy Chain," amounting to $10,000, she used in building a Missionary College at Auckland, N. Z.; while a large portion of those derived from "The Heir of Redclyffe" went to the equipment of the late Bishop Selwyn's missionary schooner, "The Southern Cross."

BABAJEE TULSIRAM is a poor athlete in India. He is tall, soldierly and seventy-seven years old. He recently gave an exhibition at Bombay before a private house. Between the palms of his hands he ground sea shells to powder; placed a cocoanut on the head of a boy, and with apparently a tremendous blow scattered the milk and shell of the nut in all directions; put a stout betel leaf between his fingers, which he used like scissors and cut it in two sending the halves into the air; and allowing a bystander to hold a scimeter, he struck a cane against its edge so that one of the pieces went 150 feet high.

AN EXTENSIVE FIRE.

The Western File Works at Beaver Falls Totally Destroyed.

Loss, $400,000—Insurance, $125,000—Narrow Escape of Employes.

A most disastrous fire occurred in the thriving town of Beaver Falls on Monday. The Western File Works, a very extensive establishment, was entirely destroyed, involving a loss of nearly $400,000.

The size of the lot on which the works are situated is 300x320 feet. It lies in about the middle of the borough on the bank of the Ohio river. The buildings were of brick. The main one, running along Economy street, is 38x40 feet. It was occupied with an engine and boiler room, machine shop and cutting department. Adjoining it on the river bank, was a long single story building 125x50 feet. It contained the grinding, nailing, straightening, trip hammer and steel departments. There were two wings on the main building used as hardening and packing rooms. In the yard was the blacksmith and carpenter shops and a small building known as the hand-forging shops. About ten o'clock in the morning a gentleman walking along the street discovered the wooden cornice on the main building to be on fire. He immediately notified the foreman of the machine shop. An exceedingly strong southeasterly wind was blowing, and in a very few moments the entire roof of the main building was burning. The Company has several sections of private hose and these were brought into use. Five minutes after the fire was discovered three streams were playing on the burning building. The wind increased to a gale, causing the flames to spread with rapid strides. In less that a quarter of an hour all the buildings were in a blaze.

OTHER PROPERTY THREAT ENED.

The File Works is bounded on the east by a large shovel factory and on the west by Hubbard, Bakewell & Co.'s ax factory. Next to this is Emerson, Smith & Co.'s extensive saw works, and adjoining that the Co-operative glass works. Had the fire gained a good headway in the ax factory it would have been impossible to save the saw and glass works. The air was filled with hot cinders and burning shingles which fell on the roofs of surrounding structures. A blaze was discovered and extinguished twice on the roof of the ax factory. The distance between this building and the file works is only about twenty feet. An addition was built to the extreme western end of the file works a couple of days ago, and the lumber was quite green. It was therefore poor material for burning, which fact, no doubt, saved the ax works. No trouble was experienced on the Eastern side, but a strong force of men was held in readiness around the shovel works. In exactly forty minutes, by actual count, from the time the fire started the entire file works was in ruins.

Shortly after the fire broke out a telegram was sent to Pittsburgh for aid. The Duquesne engine was taken to the P. & L. E. R. R. and was about to be shipped to Beaver Falls when another dispatch was received stating the fire was under control. There are one steam fire engine, a hose carriage and hook and ladder truck in the town, all of which were promptly on the ground. The firemen worked manfully, and no doubt much of the success in saving the adjoining property is due to their efforts.

NARROW ESCAPE OF EMPLOYES.

At the time of the discovery of the fire nearly forty girls and several men were at work in the second story of the main building. The extraordinary rapidity with which the flames spread may be imagined when it is known that a very few moments afterward the fire had eaten its way to the lower part of the building and almost entirely cut off all means of egress from the second story. A panic was created among the girls; some of them fled down the stairs and out on the street, never stopping until fully four and five squares away from the conflagation. Others were too much frightened to run, and became bewildered. The men assisted them out of the building. Three or four men remained in the machine shop endeavoring to save some of the girls' clothing. When they attempted to leave, the stairs were found to be burning and they had to jump out of the windows. There are 230 men, boys and girls employed at the works, and they all lost articles of clothing and valuable tools. They had scarcely time enough to make their escape from the buildings, let alone saving their personal property. Singular to say that during the excitement of the day, and amid the danger of falling walls and smoke stacks no one was hurt.

LOSS AND INSURANCE.

As stated above the total loss will amount to nearly $400,000, which is a rough estimate given to our reporter by the President of the Company, Mr. James M. Fessenden. The principal loss is on the machinery, which was very valuable. In the main building there were twenty-four file machines worth $500 each, and in the various other departments fifty-four of the same kind of machines valued at $300 and $400 each. All of these are thought to be damaged beyond repair. The large engine was also badly broken up. Nothing was saved from the buildings except office furniture, fixtures, books etc., $75,000 worth of finished stock was destroyed. Large numbers of boxes of files, already packed for shipment, were formed into masses of molten iron. The balance of the loss is upon the buildings. The total insurance is $125,000 divided among the following companies:

La Confiance, of Paris	$ 7,500
Lancashire, England	5,000
Niagara, New York	5,000
German, Baltimore	2,500
Springfield, Massachusetts	5,000
Liverpool, England	10,000
North British, England	10,000
National, Baltimore	2,500
Ætna, Hartford	5,000
Union, Philadelphia	5,000
London & Lancashire, England	10,000
Commercial, N. J.	3,750
Farmers', York, Pa.	3,750
Star, New York	5,000

The above were all placed by N. H. Pangburn of Beaver Falls. H. T. & J. Reeves of the same place, placed the following:

Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia	$ 5,000
Franklin, Philadelphia	5,000
Hartford, Connecticut	5,000
Pennsylvania, Philadelphia	5,000
Queen, England	5,000
Imperial, England	2,500
Norwich Union, England	2,500
Hanover, New York	2,500
Watertown, New York	2,500
Citizens, Pittsburgh	2,500
Phoenix, Brooklyn	5,000

It will be noticed that the Citizens is the only Pittsburgh Company which carried a policy on the building. Mr. W. L. Jones agent for the Pennsylvania Company of Philadelphia, Hartford Company, and the North American Company, which all had policies does business on Fourth avenue this city. The Western, Boatman's and M. & M., Companies of Pittsburgh all formerly carried policies on the doomed building, but in February last the managers desired to reduce the premiums to one per cent. and the three companies named cancelled their policies.

The principal stockholders in the file works are James M. Fessenden, Mr. Reeves, Mr. Froshay and the Messrs. Blake, of the Domestic Sewing Machine Company of New York. The latter were telegraphed yesterday and are expected to arrive at Beaver Falls to-day. Several Economites are also stockholders. The works will be rebuilt at once. They were running full in every department, and the delay caused by the fire will cause the proprietors considerable more loss. Two hundred and thirty hands are thrown out of employment. As to the origin of the fire the general supposition is that sparks from the smoke stack on the shovel factory fell on the cornice of the main building.

HON. CHARLES H. PAULSON.

No Hopes of His Recovery—Sketch of His Life.

[From Tuesday's Daily POST.]

On Tuesday last Hon. Charles H. Paulson, State Senator from the Forty-fourth district took a chill while in the hat store of his son on Wood street. He complained to the people in the store that he was cold and could not get warm and soon afterwards started for his home on Penn avenue near Fifth avenue, East End. His condition was not improved that day and a day or two afterwards the physicians pronounced pneumonia as his ailment. He kept constantly growing worse until on Sunday the doctors told his friends hat there was no hope for his recovery. He lived through Sunday and yesterday morning appeared to be moderately well for a man so ill and his son Frank proceeded to his place of business as usual. About noon word was sent to the son that his father was dying and later reports were circulated that Mr. Paulson had died. The rumors were unfounded, however, and at twelve o'clock last night he was still living. His friends were momentarily expecting his death, however, and by the time this paper reaches the reader Mr. Paulson will doubtless have passed to his long home.

Mr. Paulson was born at Wilmington, Del., on September 11, 1815. He was educated at a private school at Philadelphia, in which city he learned the trade of a hatter. While yet a young man, it was about the year 1834, he came to this city, and soon afterwards engaged in the hat business on Wood street with John Gill, the firm being known as Paulson & Gill. He continued in the business for many years, conducting it under his own name when Mr. Gill retired. About two or three years ago he was succeeded by his son, Frank, who now conducts the business on Wood street, between Fifth avenue and Diamond alley.

Mr. Paulson was frugal and proved a good business man. He saved considerable money and soon began to deal in real estate. He built a brick row on Ridge avenue at the corner of Marion avenue, Allegheny, about twenty years ago, which was then considered one of the finest buildings in the two cities. He also built a residence for himself in that vicinity, which he occupied until eight or ten years ago when he removed to the East End. He paid $17,000 for eight acres of ground in the East End, and remodelled the house standing thereon, which his family at present occupies. He sold a portion of the plot to the late D. O'Neill for nearly as much as the whole ground originally cost him. He also held a lease for 21 years on the site of the new Patterson block and for the site of two buildings on Tenth street, one of which is now occupied by Harris & Ewing, the wholesale druggists. He paid $800 per annum to Mr. Patterson for the lease. At one time he could have sold the lease for as high as $95,000. In two or three years he received as much rent from the two buildings on Tenth street as the structures cost. He also owned many other buildings, among them the English block on Fourth avenue. His lease of the Patterson site was sold some ten years ago to Mr. Morganstern and a couple of years ago it expired. Much of his real estate passed from his hands at the same time. Like others he suffered from the depreciation in value in real estate when the panic struck the country.

Mr. Paulson was always a Democrat in politics. He represented the First ward Allegheny, in Select Council of that city for three years. He also served for a time in Pittsburgh Councils, and it is related as a joke which is at the same time complimentary to him that the Democratic representation in Council then was always solid in the caucus; he was the only Democratic member. During the summer of 1878, when the Greenback party was looking about for an available man to represent the Forty-fourth district in the Senate, they selected Mr. Paulson. The Democratic party also indorsed him and he was the only Democrat elected from this county, that year, except John O'Neil, of the Third Legislative district.

Mr. Paulson was twice married. The maiden name of his first wife was Miss Gilmore. She was an eastern lady. She died many years ago. Some time afterwards he was married to Miss Gormley of this city, by whom he had eight children. Seven of the children are still living. Mr. Frank Paulson is the oldest. Mrs. Gillespie, wife of Rev. Mr. Gillespie, of the East Liberty Presbyterian Church, is a daughter of Mr. Paulson. A young son, Charles, and four young ladies are living at the family residence.

Mr. Paulson was a life-long member of the Presbyterian Church. He was a man held in high esteem by the entire community.

LATER—Mr. Paulson died on Tuesday morning about 5 o'clock. The funeral took place on Thursday afternoon from the family residence. The services were very impressive and were listened to by a large concourse of friends.

Tough on Illinois.

[Chicago Times.]

Senator Logan is at home cracking the lash, and poor abject, officeholding and hoping Republicans, who do not dare to call their soul their own, are obeying his behest. Senator Logan is under contract to Conkling and Cameron to deliver Illinois to Grant, just as they have wheeled their States in line for the same candidate. Illinois is thought to be the key of the situation, and it is the insolent boast of Senator Logan that he holds the key. Perhaps he does, but its tough on Illinois.

BISHOP ELDER has begun his work at Cincinnati. The dispatch from Rome directing him to leave Natchez for that city was in Latin.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1880.

HYPOCRITES IN POLITICS.

The *Gazette* accuses the Democrats of being "the persistent opponents of every measure calculated to secure fair and honest elections." It is impossible to treat such a scandalous libel seriously, for here in Pennsylvania, with the KEMBLES, QUAYS, PETROFFS, MANNS, and like paragons of political morality leading the party of moral ideas, Democrats know by bitter experience that it is the Republican party that practices with the regularity and precision of its machine, fraudulent registration, ballot box stuffing, false counting and forged returns. There is no city on the globe where the art of fraudulent voting and false returns has been brought to such perfection, as in Philadelphia. Its fraudulent registration last fall, showing 40,000 more registered voters than New York city with its 250,000 more population, attests the truth of what we say. Only a few weeks ago at the city election, a band of Republican desperadoes, headed by prominent Republican politicians, broke into polling booths, drove away the election officers, destroyed the ballots and made up a forged return to put a ring robber in the city government. It might be urged this was exceptional, but the fact the Grand Jury, constituted by Republican officials, with overwhelming evidence before it, refused to find a bill of indictment, shows that the whole Republican administration—even the very courts of justice—are tainted with the crime and partners in the conspiracy. Nor is this surprising. The most powerful leader of the Republican party of Philadelphia, is one BILL KEMBLE, who, to prevent damaging disclosures, plead guilty to grave political crimes, became a fugitive from justice, and is now under heavy bail to await a sentence which, if justice is done, will send him to the State prison, along with those lesser lights in the Republican firmament, legislator PETROFF, legislator RUMBERGER, and legislator SALTER. These be your heroes, most virtuous *Gazette*—the saints who illustrate your party's devotion to an honest ballot No wonder you find it necessary to pile canting professions on top of wicked slanders.

But when we take a broader view of Republican devotion to an honest vote fairly counted, than is afforded within the limits of our own State, the villainy of the party becomes monumental and historical. We see a Republican President, fraudulently counted in by forgery, perjury and bribery, day by day paying out of the Federal treasury in the way of fees and salaries, great sums as bribes and hush money to the scoundrels who committed, furthered or counselled the crimes by which the Presidency was stolen.

The Republican party is essentially one of hypocrisy and cant. Of course all Republicans are not hypocrites; but the leaders—the KEMBLES, CAMERONS, QUAYS in this State and their fellow workers in other States—have in a great measure systematized and enlarged the arts of false profession so that the greater their criminal undertakings the louder and more vehement their protestations of personal purity and high patriotic aims. At odd times, between bribes, if KEMBLE had been called on, he could have turned out a model platform for his party bubbling over with heavenly truths, and PETROFF, SALTER RUMBERGER and the rest of their class, would throw up their hats at it and weep tears of joy at the triumph of virtue. Then they would all naturally take to plundering, bribery and ballot-box stuffing.

The *Gazette*, as the special organ of these men and influences, which pervade and dominate the Republican party, has also its little part to play, and it does it well—in fact is improving—in its doleful jeremiads and venomous slanders.

"GREEN-EYED MALIGNANTS."

We are apprehensive, judging from the character of the dispatches Senator WALLACE inspires in the New York *World*, as well as the ferocity of the Harrisburg *Patriot*, that there is a tremendous accretion of bile and ill-temper in that quarter. It all seems to come from a realization of the fact that the "baton of command" idea is not acceptable to the Democratic party of this State, that it will not quietly rest under the CAMERON-WALLACE coalition, and that the State Convention is not at all likely to be dominated by the will of Senator WALLACE in the selection of delegates and the application of the unit rule, which Senator DON CAMERON so dexterously carried through *his* Convention.

The *Patriot* of Thursday classifies the Democracy of the State in two grand divisions: those "who sustain their leaders and statesmen" like good boys, meaning Senator WALLACE and his claquers, on the one hand, and "a petty ring of green-eyed malignants," who resist the flourishes and imperious signals of the Senator's "baton" on the other. This description, by necessary implication, is applied by the *Patriot* to the Democracy of Allegheny, Washington, Westmoreland, Armstrong, Lawrence, Greene, Venango, Erie, Crawford, Clarion and other counties in the west, and of Lancaster, Berks, Columbia and many counties at the east. It is well to remember it was this "petty ring of green-eyed malignants" in the western counties that snatched victory from overpowering numbers in 1874, and gave Senator WALLACE a place in the United States Senate.

We observe in the *Patriot*, as a healthy sign, that it is no longer puts Senator WALLACE forward as the supreme dictator of the party, but on the contrary solicits sympathy for him, by alleging that the contest for delegates to the State Convention has no other meaning than to drive the Democratic party of the State to "suicide by excommunicating the ablest representative and organizer it has had in twenty years." Sweet are the uses of adversity. We never heard of any purpose to "excommunicate" the Senator, and if such is entertained we hardly think it will "suicide" the party, which must certainly be in a bad way did the political life of 870,000 Democrats depend on the frail tenure of one individual's political or physical vitality.

Nor do we recognize as a fact that Senator WALLACE is "the ablest representative and organizer the party has had in twenty years." We have never disparaged his ability or services, but in the three noted victories we have had in this State in twenty years, 1862, 1874, and 1877, Senator WALLACE did not wield "the baton of command," or render services of an extraordinary or marked character, and for what he did do he has been amply rewarded by the highest honors the party had to bestow. There were hundreds of Democrats between the Delaware and Ohio who rendered just as important service as Senator WALLACE in the campaigns of 1862, 1874, and 1877; and if we do not very much mistake, the Democrats the *Patriot* now describes as a "petty ring of green-eyed malignants," by their services in the ranks in the western counties, scored the only victories we have had in the State in these long years. Mr. WALLACE became a supplant for honors at their hands, and there was no indication of personal domination. The "baton of command" theory was developed simultaneously with the coalition with DON CAMERON on KERNS' confirmation and the manipulation of census officials.

The mistake Senator WALLACE has made is in imagining he could apply the same absolute personal rule that obtains in the Republican party to the Democracy of Pennsylvania; that he could dominate the coming State Convention, and take with him as his luggage to Cincinnati, fifty-eight delegates, just as DON CAMERON will take that number to Chicago to trade on for his individual profit and advancement. There is no "brag," we would suggest to the *Patriot*, in stating that such an achievement is an utter impossibility, and that the delegates will go to the National Convention free to represent and vote the wishes of the people behind them; they will not be bound by the unit rule or subject to a dictator. That is the result now clearly foreshadowed by the election of delegates to the State Convention. It is true Mr. WALLACE would have had it otherwise, but he must accept the verdict as conclusive, even if it does come from what his personal organ characterizes as "a petty ring of green-eyed malignants," unfortunately jealous of the billing and cooing which has been going on between the two Senators at Washington, who "love not wisely but too well."

THE PHILADELPHIA CONTEST

Throughout the State there is a general hope that the Harrisburg Convention will adopt a policy that will result in a united Democracy in Philadelphia. Affairs have reached a condition that demands the intervention of the party of the State outside of Philadelphia, not with the view of voting one side altogether right and the other altogether wrong, but to lay down a policy or plan of organization that will bring the jarring factions together. The interest of the interior Democracy in a speedy and harmonious adjustment lies in the fact that the Philadelphia quarrel is having a demoralizing influence on the party through out the State. What matters it if we of "the country" push a vigorous campaign and go to Philadelphia with a majority only to have it overborne by a great Republican majority in that city consequent on dissensions in the Democratic party. The certainty of this being the result unless there shall be an adjustment, is having its logical effect on the Democracy of other counties, by persuading them that all State contests are hopeless. This is most demoralizing, especially as the State is Democratic outside of Philadelphia. It is because of these facts, the Democracy of the State have a right to say to the warring factions, "a plague on both your houses," and demand that their differences shall be adjusted on some common-sense basis, so that there shall be but one local organization. The State Convention can compel this in the admission of Philadelphia delegates, selected by the contesting delegations, or by admitting both the MCGOWAN and VAUX delegates with half a vote each. There is no difference of principle in these rival organizations; neither of them assume the attitude of Tammany in New York in threatening a a bolt in advance on National or State candidates. Their contentions grow out of matters of city politics and local organization, and can be adjusted to the extent of securing harmonious action at the fall election by any power whose authority is recognized. Such power and authority are lodged in the State Convention.

We would like to see this Philadelphia matter adjusted without conflict in the State Convention and have hopes this end may be reached. The great body of the Philadelphia Democrats desire to come together, and there are sensible and discreet men among the leaders on both sides, of course with the usual proportion of impracticable beings. But the latter should be set aside if necessary, and an agreement reached satisfactory to all and humiliating to none. If they do not do this for themselves, the State Convention, as the only body having authority, must take the duty into its own hands. The Democracy outside of Philadelphia will not go on year after year, making gallant struggles at the polls, only to be overborne by needless dissensions in that city. Let the State Convention grapple the question with a firm and wise hand, in the interest of the 65,000 Democratic voters in Philadelphia and the 400,000 Democratic voters of the State, whose ballots are so much waste paper because of these foolish and causeless bickerings. The mass of the party in the city and State demand an organization around which every Democrat can rally, and it is the duty of the State Convention, other means failing, to give it to them.

ONE LITTLE GAME.

Wallace has avowed his purpose of throwing nine of the eighteen Tilden delegates from Allegheny county out of the Harrisburg Convention on contests, should he control the Committee on Contested Seats.—*Washington Special.*

And the way he expects to control the Committee is by urging fictitious contests, as in this county, where seats are to be contested where there was not the shadow of opposition, and where delegates were elected unanimously. On the North Side three delegates bolted, leaving thirty-six to perform the work. These three have been urged by Senator WALLACE to contest. Others have been urged to go to Harrisburg where the Senator will look after them in the Committee on Contested Seats. If such conduct is not infamous we do not know the meaning of the word. There is not much of a political hereafter for those engaged in this dirty work. But as there is not the slightest danger of Senator WALLACE controlling any committees, the kickers here ought to save themselves the trouble of visiting Harrisburg.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

SINCE TILDEN will neither marry nor die to accommodate his enemies, they announce he will decline any further honors. When he does we shall hear of it.

BLAINE'S champions have missed it in enforcing the unit rule in Iowa and Kansas, where they are in majority and revolting against it in Pennsylvania, and New York, where they are in minority of the delegates.

THE sons of LINCOLN and DOUGLAS took part in JACK LOGAN'S GRANT meeting at Chicago on Thursday night; but the *Tribune* intimates they don't amount to much, and that there was a majority of BLAINE men in the densely crowded hall.

To the Democrat who says he wants to go for the man who will win, we suggest the only name which has won in the past twenty years, in a Presidential contest: SAMUEL J. TILDEN, where SEYMOUR the statesman and MCCLELLAN the soldier failed. Keep the winning man on the track.

SENATOR EDMUNDS is reported as saying the mention of his name for the Presidency was extremely distasteful. This may do to tell the marines, but the average candidate in each State for that office will not believe it. The idea of a full-blooded Yankee refusing the Presidency and fifty thousand dollars per annum is not to be credited.

JUDGE BLACK goes to Europe for the first time, and gives himself away completely when he says among the things he wishes particularly to see is an English horse race. He could at any time, within the past fifteen years, have seen just as good in this country but he would not. The Evangelical Alliance should offer up prayers for the Judge.

THE Irish members of the House of Commons, just elected, demand the equalization of the Irish franchise with that of England, and the extension of the Ulster tenant right Law to all Ireland. PARNELL seems to be losing ground, and is opposed by the Catholic clergy in his efforts to control the Irish members.

PROF. SEELYE, elected delegate-at-large to the Chicago Convention in Massachussetts, is on the record that HAYES gobbled the Presidency by fraud. As a member of the House in 1877 he voted to reject the vote of Louisiana. The only other Republican in Congress of the same honesty was PIERCE of Boston. CONKLING run away to avoid delivering his prepared speech.

ACCORDING to the *Gazette*, Postmaster General KEY is in training for the Vice Presidency with GRANT. He served in the rebel army, voted for TILDEN, and denounced HAYES as a fraudulent usurper in the Senate. Evidently the GRANT plan is to conciliate the South, with offices and appropriations. MULBERRY SELLERS will be at the Chicago Convention shrieking for the old flag and an appropriation.

TWELVE of the fifteen States relied upon to give GRANT the nomination will not find a single electoral vote, but will net over half a million majority for the Democratic ticket. The solid South, about which we hear such dreadful tales, is relied upon to give a loyal North a candidate for President in the person of the great hero, GRANT, who has his name engraved in blood upon every hearthstone of the Southern States. The truly loyal States of the North ought to be ashamed of themselves.

WE don't hear so much clamor about TILDEN being smashed as offended the public car a week or two ago. In one or two counties where Committees made the selection of delegates instead of Conventions, the people were misrepresented, as there cannot be a question as to their convictions in this State, and there never has been since the unpardonable fraud of '76. Over a year ago, the Democratic members of the Pennsylvania Legislature signed a declaration that they and their constituents were for TILDEN. There has not been since that moment any change in the honest Democracy upon that subject.

RECENT conventions determine the fact that GRANT will get the solid vote, under the unit rule, of the States of Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia, and Virginia, all of which are good for Democratic majorities ranging anywhere from 20,000 to 70,000. These States will cast in the Republican National Convention 122 votes, just balancing the anti-GRANT vote of the strong Republican States of Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and Minnesota. The "solid South" is powerful even in Republican National Conventions. How do the brethren relish the prospect.

SPEAKING of GRANT'S reception at the South, which appears to have been most cordial and friendly—but that is not voting for him—the New York *Herald* of Saturday says:

It is probable that some of the other Republican candidates will regret, now that it is too late, that they have so persistently refused to show themselves to the Southern people. Several of them have been at different times urged and invited to make a tour of the South or to take part in the canvass in that section, but they have always refused. Mr. Blaine has been as far South as Richmond. Mr. Sherman has been in New Orleans, but it was on the disgraceful business of whitewashing the Louisiana Returning Board, whom, with curious hardihood, he reported to be as honest men as himself. No other Republican of sufficient prominence to make him a candidate has dared to see the South since the war except on Returning Board business.

SENATOR Wallace is outspoken to-day regarding the current of affairs in Pennsylvania. He, in conversation with your correspondent says that for lying, bribery and boasting the "Randall party is without parallel in history."—*Leader Special.*

Wonder if he remembers a certain Senator who, having assisted in KERNS' confirmation, denied it and produced letters written in January to show he had not done a certain thing in March which the record shows he did do. So much for the lying. How about the use of census enumerators to influence the election of delegates? That will do for bribing. As to boasting, who was it but our gifted Senator declared. "I must wield the baton of command," and "TILDEN shall not have a vote from Pennsylvania."

THE Lancaster *Intelligencer* heartily indorses Mr. RANDALL'S letter on the subject of the adoption of the unit rule at the Harrisburg Convention, and advises Mr. WALLACE to drop his baton of command idea and purpose to dominate the Cincinnati delegation by this same unit rule, and there will be harmony at Harrisburg. Says the *Intelligencer*:

It is manifestly the part of discretion for Mr. Wallace and some of his superservicable lackeys to take his cause out of the contest as Mr. Randall has done, and let the Harrisburg Convention do its own business in its own way. It is amply competent to do this. There will be in it as big men as Mr. Randall or Mr. Wallace, as competent leaders and as trusted councillors. Mr. Randall, as we read his letter, makes himself one of the rank and file of the party, waiting for the word of its supreme authority, willing to follow, not ambitious to command. That is the right position for him and Mr. Wallace and every other Democrat to assume, and whoever attempts more will attain less.

THE Massachusetts Republican State Convention on Thursday declared for EDMUNDS for President, with the understanding SHERMAN would be the second choice of the delegation. The GRANT men were represented by General BANKS and BOUTWELL, and possibly secured some of the district delegates. There was a lively discussion in the Convention, which for a wonder some sparks of wisdom were eliminated. FREEMAN CLARK ridiculed BOUTWELL'S threats of a revolution; he did not fear and would not come, and that there was little evidence of apprehensions of danger in the fact our four per cent. bonds were selling above par in Europe. That the National credit is at the high point it has attained is due to the fact that a Democratic Congress has demonstrated to the world that we are and intend to remain a united people, and that the public faith will be maintained, no matter which party is in power.

Selling Votes Akin to Selling Voters.

[New York Sun of Wednesday.]

When votes are sold it is next akin to the sale of voters.

It is reported, and circumstances seem to confirm the report, that Mr. Cameron, Grant-Imperialist, and Mr. Wallace Democrat, the two United States Senators from Pennsylvania, have made an alliance for the destribution of the Federal patronage of that State. Cameron gives Wallace a share of this under Hayes, and, of course, is to receive in return—Grant-Imperialist as he is!—certain help from the Wallace wing of the Democratic party.

What have the voters of the Democratic party to say of one of their own United States Senators who will presume to trade off their political support to an Imperialist?

It is about time that political leaders who enter into such trades should be taught by the honest yeomanry that political support is a species of goods more easily sold than delivered. The effect of such bargains should be the popular repudiation of the men who make them.

Our politics assume altogether too commercial a character. The sale of votes is too much like the sale of voters to be tolerated in a free country and among a people who respect themselves.

THE meeting of the Democratic County Committee of Bedford county, on Friday, was an exciting session. H. D. Tate was elected Senatorial and Dr. A. Enfield and Hon. J. M. Reynolds, one of the editors of the Bedford *Gazette*, Representative delegates on first ballot. Tate and Enfield received 29 votes out of 33. Reynolds and W. F. Moore received 20 each—a tie. Reynolds, who was Chairman of the Committee and presided over its deliberations, magnanimously waived his right to cast the deciding vote and asked a new vote by the Committee, which resulted in Reynolds being elected by 7 majority. Reynolds and the *Gazette* started a Hancock boom some weeks ago, and kept it booming and attempted to get instructions for Hancock. Reynolds made an eloquent argument in behalf of instructions and Enfield strongly answered. By a vote of the Committee H. D. Tate, who was not a member, was requested to appear before the Committee, and after making a strong argument in behalf of independence on the part of the delegates, a vote was taken and instructions for Hancock defeated, 7 only voting in the affirmative. It was decidedly the most exciting meeting of the County Committee ever held in Bedford county.

JOHN SINEY, ex-President of the Miners and Laborers' Benevolent Association, and a prominent labor agitator, died at his home, near Saint Clair, Schuylkill county, on Friday. He was 48 years old, and leaves a wife, but no children. Siney was a man who had great influence in the coal regions. He was an agitator and a leader. He first came into prominence about twelve years ago, and throughout all the prolonged contests between miner and operator which agitated the anthracite coal fields from 1868 to 1877 was a conspicuous figure. Siney never conseled lawlessness, although his bitter language was often calculated to make trouble between employer and employed. For some five years he was President of the Miners and Laborers' Benevolent Association, and afterwards President of the National Labor Association, with headquarters at Cleveland, Ohio. While President of the former association he became involved in the riots in the Clearfield districts, and was arrested but acquitted after an exciting trial. Siney has been slowly sinking in health for two or three years.

FRANCIS D. MOULTON, President of the International Dairyman's Association, has sent out for signatures a form of petition to Congress praying for a law to prohibit the sale of oleomargarine unless stamped, the exportation of oleomargarine whether stamped or not, and the admixture of facts with butter, milky or cream. The New York *Journal of Commerce* remarks on this new and thriving industry:

As long as there are dishonest grocers and stupid buyers and a large profit to be made by palming off wheel grease for good table butter, the trade will thrive. Let the public be told in their newspapers who does not keep oleomargarine for sale and they will go there for their butter. No man is so poor as to want the loathsome imitation for the real article at any price. The human stomach revolts at the very thought of it. It can only be disposed of to the ignorant and unsuspecting. As for the laws against oleomargarine, they cannot be made too stringent.

THE Democratic Conventions in Lancaster on Wednesday were well attended and spirited, but there was no contest except in the northern district where Hensel of the *Intelligencer* and Hayes Grier of Columbia both claimed the right to call the Convention to order. Mr. Hensel as Chairman of the County Committee was recognized, and directed the preliminary proceedings. The County Convention nominated Jacob L. Steinmetz for Congress, and a full legislative ticket was chosen. B. F. Montgomery was nominated for District Attorney. The delegates to the State Convention are as follows:

Senatorial delegates—Charles J. Rhoads and John S. Hoover. Representative—R. H. Brumbaker, H. S. Kerns, D. H. E. Raub, W. D. Given, M. B. Werdler, George Youtz.

The Philadelphia papers say that Senator Wallace has but a single supporter in the delegation.

OUR readers will remember that in the Lewis bill conspiracy printed in THE POST, Dr. A. J. Park figured as the chief conspirator. He was found guilty, and at Trenton on Tuesday was brought up for sentence in the United States District Court. He looked pale and careworn, but was unmoved when the sentence, two years' imprisonment and $10,000 fine was pronounced. Judge Nixon said that Dr. Park's being a man of intelligence and education, and a member of a learned profession, was an aggravation of his offense rather than a reason why a lighter sentence than was imposed on his fellow conspirators should be inflicted upon him. Within an hour of the passing of the sentence Park was uniformed in the regulation red and blue of the New Jersey State prison.

THE Boston *Post* resents very vigorously the determined opposition of the Charleston *News* to Mr. Tilden's nomination, saying:

As to the fitness or unfitness of any man to administer the government there is nothing in the history of the party which can justify the present assumption of the Charleston *News* as an expert. The Democratic party has suffered enough from South Carolina tactics heretofore to avoid taking its inspiration from the old hot-bed of secession and disunion. When under the same spirit which now threatens a defeat of the Democracy in advance that State plunged the nation into the war it was guilty of an ingratitude to the northern Democrats which cannot be forgotten, and which it is hard to forgive. The country has paid dear enough for and the Democratic party has borne enough from South Carolina dictation to last for one generation, at least. It is gratifying to see that the leading organs of Southern opinion are quite as free to repudiate the overseership assumed by the Charleston organ as are their friends of the North.

THE Democratic Committee of Jefferson county, at Brookville, on Tuesday last, after electing David Neal delegate to the State Convention, adopted these resolutions without dissent:

Resolved, That this committee recommend that Hon. Geo. A. Jenks be chosen a Delegate at Large to the National Convention.

Resolved, That Samuel J. Tilden is the choice of Jefferson county for the Presidency.

Resolved, That the fraud by which the man, chosen by the people and the States, was deprived of the Presidential office, should be made odious, and never should call forth the reprobation of all honest freemen.

A NEAT little story is told about the way in which Mr. Jay Gould makes use of the few social opportunities he enjoys. Being invited to a private dinner upon his recent return from the West, he declared in a post prandial effusion to the dozen or so of gentlemen present that he had made more money than he could possibly find use for, and that the great object of his life henceforth would be to improve the great consolidated concerns which he now controls, and to place them on the basis of solid, dividend-paying securities. He suggested indirectly that Union Pacific would be the first to benefit by the new consolidated arrangements. Upon hearing this an old gentleman present went next morning to his broker and bought 1,000 shares of the stock at 93 and a fraction. He had to sell it out a few days later at 88.

THE South Pacific Railroad is arranging for outlets on the Gulf of Mexico. Arrangements have already been made for a railway between El Paso and San Antonio in Texas. From the latter place will be connections to Galveston and to New Orleans. Either at Galveston or New Orleans, both lines of steamships will be established connecting with European ports. "It will be clearly possible," says the San Francisco *Call*, "to make this route at least 20 per cent. cheaper than any route to Europe by way of New York."

THE Democratic Committee of Tioga county met at Wellsboro on Wednesday. Walter Sherwood and J. G. Parks were elected representative delegates and H. H. Goodrich recommended as senatorial delegate. Delegates were instructed to vote for Edward Herrick for auditor general. No instructions as to President. It requires the vote of Potter and M'Kean counties to confirm the election of senatorial delegate.

A SENATORIAL SOLILOQUY:—*Wallace*—Is this a "*batin*" which I see before me, the handle toward my hand? Come let me clutch thee: I have thee not, and yet I see thee still. Art thou not, fatal vision, sensible to feeling as to sight? Or art thou but a "*batin*" of the mind, a false creation, proceeding from the heat oppressed brain?"

THE conferees of the Senatorial district composed of Columbia, Lycoming, Montour and Sullivan, have selected H. H. Leisering Senatorial delegate.

ADAMS and Butler counties elect delegates to-day for the Democratic State Convention, Montgomery, to-morrow, Tuesday. Potter and Wayne are yet to elect.

"OLD HICKORY'S" COINS.

A Relic of the Presidential Campaign of 1834.

A curious relic of the presidential campaign of 1834 was shown a reporter yesterday. It was a copper coin issued by the opponents of General Andrew Jackson who was then running for President the third time, he having once been defeated. The coin, or token, is about the size of an old copper cent and bears the following inscriptions: On one side encircling the center are the words, "Perish Credit. Perish Commerce. 1834." In the center is the figure of a big running full tilt and having on it "My Third Heat." Above the hog "My Victory:" below it, "Down with the Bank." On the the other side encircling the center are the words, "My Substitute for the U. S. Bank." In the center is a medallion of Jackson, and below it the words "Experiment. My Currency. My Glory." These coins were once quite plentiful here and in fact all over the country, but have now become very rare.

F. W. Hughes and Senator Wallace.

The Pottsville *Chronicle* has a funny story to the effect that Senator Wallace is operating through our distinguished Greenback friend, Hon. F. W. Hughes, to draw the Schuykill delegates away from Governor Tilden and to support the Senator's program in the coming State Convention. The *Chronicle* after giving a column of details, summarizes the little intrigue:

Mr. Hughes came home from Washington cocked and primed. He had been filled with exaggerated stories of the Tilden proclivities of certain Democrats and, forgetting that he is still without the pale of Democratic recognition, attempts to fulfil Mr. Wallace's mission. This is why we laugh. Mr. Hughes has barked up the wrong tree. Mr. Wallace has counted without his host. Mr. Hughes has no political rights which Democrats are bounds to respect, and Mr. Wallace has none which permits him to send an enemy into camp to corrupt our trusted officers—and if the Senator will only stop to consider that just such action gives color to the charges that there is a Wallace-Cameron alliance, he will bite his thumb nails clear off before he sends the leader of an opposing organization to disorganize the representatives of the party which has honored Mr. Wallace with the highest office in its gift. We say to Mr. Wallace—have a care. We say to Mr. Hughes—stand aside; do a little penance, get back into line, before you attempt to influence men who never deserted the ranks.

Tilden in New Hampshire.

[Concord Patriot.]

To our mind Mr. Tilden possesses in himself elements of great strength as a candidate that he did not have four years ago. He is the same sound Democrat, the same peerless statesman and the same great organizer he was then. He has the same vast resources for conducting a campaign that he had then; and the country is vastly more in need of his executive ability and his great strength in reforming Government abuses than it was then, and since then he has been fraudulently cheated out of the office to which he was elected, and represents in himself the great wrong and injury which was done to our country and its institutions by the triumph of the greatest fraud known to history. Is it not absurd to talk or ignoring him and the cause he represents? Is it the part of wisdom to antagonize him? Do we not need his assistance? Can we carry New York without him? We think we are well enough informed on the political situation and on public sentiment in New York to say that he can carry the State easier than any other Democrat that can be named.

Given up by Doctors.

"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?"

"I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters; and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die!"

"Well-a-day! That is remarkable! I will go this day and get some for my poor George—I know hops are good." 16

JOHN RYAN, aged seventy-three, and Julia A. Mallory, a maid of sixty-five summers, were married at Reno by Rev. Father Thomas Carroll of Oil City, last week.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE BANKER'S DAUGHTER.

In the classical regions of Deadwood
May be seen this remarkable maiden,
And you'd find that whatever she said would
Have weight in the game you played in;
For she stands by the side of the dealer,
And she passed the brandy and water,
And no one in town is gentleeler
Than she is—the banker's daughter!
She smiles when the others are "smiling,"
And to lovers (of whom she has plenty)
She whispers, in tones most beguiling,
"Now copper the ace for a twenty!"
And when they have lost they swear, oh,
In accordance with Deadwood custom,
And think, if the maid was not fair, oh,
How faro might never be robust 'em!
But she urges them on in their sinning,
And plies them with brandy and water,
And all must confess that most winning
Are the ways of the banker's daughter.
—*Deadwood Press.*

WILKIE COLLINS is a doctor as well as novelist.

COLONEL ROBERT INGERSOLL says that he is still for Blaine.

THE Empress of Russia is said to sustain life on strong meat soup, diluted goat's milk and morphine.

A NEW play entitled *The Gentleman from Nevada* has made a hit in Boston. Mr. J B. Polk has the principal character.

MOODY and Sankey have started by way of New Orleans, on a trip through Texas, New Mexico and the mining regions.

MISS EMMA ABBOTT is about ending one of her most profitable seasons. It is said that her share of the receipts is little less than $30,000.

MR. JAMES J. O'KELLY, formerly a journalist of New York, has been elected a member of Parliament from the County Mayo, Ireland.

SECRETARY SHERMAN is breaking ground for a handsome house, to be built within a few doors of that he now occupies in Washington.

GENERAL BUTLER is reported to have said that he will support the Greenback nominee for President. He says there is no better man in the country than David Davis.

SIR EVELYN WOOD is preparing a surprise for the Empress Eugenie in Zululand by planting grafts from the St. Helena willow on the spot where Prince Louis Napoleon fell.

A CITIZEN of Illinois has an ambrotype portrait of President Lincoln at the age of thirty-seven years. It represents him as a tall, gaunt man, dressed in worn out clothes, and with his hair standing out in all directions.

THE Republicans and Readjusters will act together as parties in Virginia hereafter, thinks the Richmond *Whig* (Dem.) but it does not think that the Democrats at the Presidential election will lose many votes on account of the coalition.

ONE of Gladstone's critics says that his speeches are devoid of literary ability, and are conceived in the spirit of an angry vestryman. But he says that when Gladstone is talking to gain time his excessive dilution of thought works upon his audience, so that no point is lost to the slowest minded.

DURING the first two centuries of the English Parliament's existence it was not unusual for boroughs to request to be relieved of the trouble and expense of sending members to Westminster. But as members were wanted in order to vote supplies the kings were sometimes deaf to the prayers.

MRS. SPRINGER, the wife of the Congressman who won some share of the public attention last week, is described as a woman of rare accomplishments, noble nature, and Christian graces. She is the daughter of the late Rev. Calvin Ruter, one of the pioneer Methodist preachers of the West.

COL. JOHN W. FOSTER, lately confirmed as Minister to Russia, is at his home in Evansville, Ind., but will soon leave there with his family for Washington, and expects to sail on the 24th inst. for his post of duty. His family will sojourn in London and Paris while he goes to St. Petersburg and presents his credentials.

AN Ohio gentleman who wrote recently to one of the hotels in Chicago to secure "a couple of small rooms, not particular on what floor, but with a communicating door if possible," during the sessions of the Republican National Convention, was informed in reply that the cost of such accomodations would be $50 dollars a day.

A GENERAL election, remarks the London *Times*, "is in many ways like a great discharge of atmospheric electricity. It is disquieting and noisy; it produces the keenest discomfort among nervous people while it lasts; but it clears the air, and with its blasts of wind and torrents of rain it gives a fresh impulse to healthy life and growth."

THE *Post*, of San Francisco, says that Dennis Kearney is a very sick man. He suffers great pain from gravel, and his back is one mass of parboiled flesh, caused by the application of boiling water in inflated rubber bags to the spine. His liver is also affected, and perfect rest and nursing are absolutely necessary to his recovery. In addition he has fainting fits and has been delirious.

THE name of Lohlein, Prince Albert's valet, repeatedly occurs in the last volume of Str Theodore Martin's "Life." He attended on the Prince directly after the accident at Coburg in 1860 and throughout his last illness, and was present at his death. Lohlein has always been in great favor, and is now one of the Queen's two "personal servants"—John Brown being the other.

COLONEL JOHN NICE, well known throughout the State as a lawyer and politician, died at Milford on Tuesday at the age of 50 years. He served as a colonel of the One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers during the civil war, and was wounded five times. He was Mayor of Milford at the time of his death.

A CONGREGATIONAL clergyman has been expelled from the ministry for being connected with a bogus medical college in Philadelphia which sold certificates to practice at a moderate price. The Dean, the President, and the Secretary of the "college" are ministers of the Methodist Church, and it is quite probable that they also will have their cases investigated by the Methodist denomination, and will meet with the same fate as their Congregational brother.

THE Earl of Dunmore, now in this country, owns 30,000 acres in Scotland. He is at present gone to Montana, and intends buying several thousand head of cattle in Texas and have them transported to his ranch during the coming summer. It is his further intention to import two or three hundred bulls of his own favorite breed, and he is sanguine of raising a stock of cattle second to none. His ultimate plan is to ship beef to England preserved by the refrigerating process.

THE CHILD-MUSICIAN.

He had played for his lordship's levee,
He had played for her ladyship's whim,
Till the poor little head was heavy,
And the poor little brain would swim.

And the face grew peaked and eerie,
And the large eyes strange and bright,
And they said—too late—"He is weary?
He shall rest, for at least, to-night!"

But at dawn, when the birds were waking,
As they watched in the silent room,
With a sound of a strained cord breaking,
A something snapped in the gloom.

'Twas a string of his violincello,
And they heard him stir in his bed—
"Make room for a tired little fellow,
Kind God?"—was the last that he said.

THE CRADLE.

How steadfastly she'd worked at it!
How lovingly had drest,
With all her would-be mother's wit,
That little rosy nest!

How longingly she'd hung on it!
It sometimes seemed, she said,
There lay beneath its coverlet
A little sleeping head.

He came at last, the tiny guest,
Ere bleek December fled:
The rosy nest he never prest—
Her coffin was his bed.

NEGRO WORSHIP DOWN SOUTH.

A Day's Service in Georgia—The Negroes Religious Status.

[Savannah Cor. Boston Congregationalist.]

The people were gathering about the Methodist church as we arrived. They rumbled along, whole families of them in diminutive carts of their own manufacture drawn by a single animal, usually an ox, or what at the North would be called a small steer, with every bone sticking out and every hair standing on end. The meeting house was the rudest kind of a structure, and so small that half the seven hundred churches members stood outside, which was just as well considering the marvelous elocutionary powers of the minister. The service began before 12 and never slacked an instant till 4. Every brother as he came in shook hands all round, and every sister made a courtesy. Many of them were so black you could not see them but for their flashy turbans and white aprons. They sang uproariously, keeping time with their feet, till the minister appeared, when the singing grew louder still and wilder, and their bodies rocked more and more. He gave out a hymn. Everybody sang—it was enough to lift the roof—the strangest melody and music. They have a harmony all their own, very many parts, and no correresponding to our harmony and usually minor. They stood, and as the music swelled, their powerful bodies swayed and rolled in a mass and the billowy roar was like unto the sea. It was magnificent. Suddenly it ceased, and the entire feminine crowd dropped a courtesy. Then a prayer by one of the deacons who wound them up to a shouting pitch, and the minister read another hymn: "God moves in a *mischievous* way," and another line, "Judge not the Lord by feeble *saints*."

Negro preaching is usually a fervid description of heaven and hell, the resurrection and judgment; of sin and salvation, too, in a general way, but with nothing practical, and a few either of preachers or hearers know what sin or salvation mean. This was the farewell sermon, and most harrowing, and as the preacher kindled and glowed the fire caught and blazed like the pine knots they burn: the sisters began to wail and scream, the brothers to shout; tears and moans and groans were on every hand: they wrung and clasped and clapped their hands, swung their bodies, leaped and danced, flinging out their arms; they whistled and yelled, crooned, cheered, chirruped, tattooed, and howled, and at short intervals came a sharp report, possibly at your very ear, like a loud pistol, till the whole was in the wildest tumult. But a close observer could see through all a certain order, a melody even; it was a sort of natural symphony, and controled by one hand and will, and at the will of the preacher, inferior as he looked in comparison with many of his hearers, the blast softened, the rumble ceased, and all was as the grave. The minister, who was consumptive, declared that he was almost dead, but he prayed with undiminished force, and thus: "O Lord, we do beseech dee to sen' de locomotive of dy Holy Spirit down into de camp of de Philistines an' convert all de sinners."

Next came the contribution, when, for three quarters of an honr they sang and danced, while the people deposited their tickets—very slowly, for they have little money and less confidence in those that receive it. At length the minister became impatient and shouted: "We has got to raise $5 mo,' an' I tell ye now, ye won't get a mite o' sacrament till ye've raised it," and the tramp began afresh. After receiving several into the church, we had communion, and 600 partook. All through the service the music continued, often very beautiful. They sang Old Hundred and St. Martin's with decided variations of their own, and "Jesus, lover of my soul," to a minor tune of exceeding sweetness. As the women left the altar they droppod a coutesy, as they did after each exercise. A number were baptized and received on probation, and then the babies were brought, dark blossoms in white vestments, with gay streamers. A name was asked. "Cuffy Austin," "Cuffy!" exclaimed the minister, with some anger. "What do you gib your chile such a name as that for? Cuffy ain't no name 't all! Don't neber gib a chile no sueh nickname; he'll be 'shamed on it as soon as he knows anything." Again he inquired the name, and the woman was mad and flung out: "Cuffy Austin!" The pastor took the child in his arms, sprinkled some water on its head, and said; "I baptize thee, Cuffy Austin, in ignorance," and that is all the christening that baby had.

A couple then appeared to be married, but the minister said he was too tired to marry them that day, and they would have to wait till he came next time. He was then so exhausted that we began to fear we should have a dead man to carry home. He was not quite through, however. The principal steward of the church, a fine-looking, full-blooded negro, who sat behind the altar and was particularly active, was called to account for appropriating church funds, and dismissed from his office. He did not take it at all to heart, and the whole assembly looked upon it as quite a regular proceeding.

How the Chinese Make Dwarf Trees.

We have all known from childhood how the Chinese cramp their women's feet, and so manage to make them keepers at home; but how they contrive to grow miniature pines and oaks in flower-posts for half a century has always been much of a secret. They aim first and last at the seat of vigorous growth, endeavoring to weaken it as much as may be consistent with the preservation of life. Take a young plant—say a seeding or cutting of a cedar—when only two or three inches high, cut off its tap roots as soon as it has other rooticts enough to live on, and replant it in a shallow earthen pot or pan. The end of the tap root is generally made to est on a stone within it. Alluvial clay is then put into the pot, much of it in bits the size of beans, and just enough in kind and quantity to furnish a scanty nourishment to the plant. Water enough is given to keep it in growth, but not enough to excite a vigorous habit. So, likewise, in the application of light and heat. As the Chinese pride themselves on the shape of their miniature trees, they use strings, wires and pegs and various other mechanical contrivances to promote symmetry of habit or to fashion their pets into odd fancy figures. Thus, by the use of very shallow pots the growth of the tap root is out of the question; by the use of poor soil and little of it and little water any strong growth is prevented. Then, too, the top and side roots, being within easy reach of the gardener, are shortened by his pruning-knife or seared with his hot iron. So the little tree, finding, itself headed off on every side, gives up the idea of strong growth, asking only for life, and just life enough to look well. Accordingly each new set of leaves becomes more and more stunted, the buds and roots are diminished in proportion, and at length a balance is established between every part of the tree, making it a dwarf in all respects. In some kinds of trees this end is reached in three or four years; in others ten or fifteen years are necessary. Such is fancy horticulture among the Celestial.—*Technologist.*

PAT. ROGERS' ROMANCE.

Finds And Marries His Old Love of Forty Years Ago.

[From the New York Sun, April 14.]

Patrick Rogers, aged over 70, and Bridget Hagan, aged nearly 60, were married by Father Meyer, in St. John's Chapel, Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday last. There is a little romance in the lives of the bride and groom. About forty years ago Patrick Rogers was engaged to marry Bridget Hagan in the county Down, Ireland, but, either on account of a lover's quarrel or because some obstable was interposed by the girl's parents, Rogers quitted his home and came to America. He took a peddler's pack on his back, and as he tramped the country roads and made acquaintances among strangers he gradually forgot his early love. He was successful in business, and five years after his arrival in this country he was married and settled in Brooklyn, keeping a small store in Bushwick avenue. About a year ago his wife died. In the meantime Bridget Hagan had quitted Ireland and come to live in Brooklyn. She had never married, and among her acquaintances were some who knew Rogers. After Mrs. Rogers died friends of the former lovers began to interest themselves in their situation, and they were brought together. They talked over the old days in Ireland, and the result was that the engagement broken forty years ago was renewed, and it ended in a wedding. The ceremony was private, but many of the couple's friends gathered at Rodgers' house on Monday night and gave them a serenade. Rogers made a speech and produced a keg of beer, and the serenading party gave him and his wife three cheers and many good wishes.

Piggy Forty Years Ago.

[Lewis County, Ky., Letter to Maysville Republican.]

Ten thousand hogs a season have been known to be driven through and out of Lewis county. In August the hogs were engaged and in September herded. No cash was paid, but time given until the return of the drover in December or January. At this day to ask a man to drive a lot of hogs from here to Richmond, Va., would be viewed as one of the impossibilities. With the present stock and breeds it would be. Hogs forty years ago had bone and muscle—were bred for travel—while the hogs of the present day are small boned, destitute of endurence. Hogs of forty years ago were free of disease, and the flesh in layers of lean and fat; to-day's breed is solid fat. The State road led up the banks of the Ohio to Guyandotte; from thence across to Charleston, up the Kanawha, over the Alleghenies, down the Blue Ridge into the valleys of Virginia. Ten miles a day was a great drive. One hundred hogs were assigned to each driver. Every hog knew his drove and driver. Ninety days was the time required to complete the journey. The hog drivers were a jolly set. The experience and experiment taught them patience and endurance. The boss rode in advance of his drove, to buy corn and provide for each night's lodging. Two meals a day was the allowance. The lame or straggling hogs were left on the road, and would come up in the night and join the original drove, ready for morning feed and nearly start. The price paid in those days was from seventy-five cents to $1 50 per 100 pounds. The prices realized would be from $2 to $3 per 100 pounds, owing to the time given. The drivers would foot it back home. On their arrival the doors of all the neighborhood would open to receive them, and enjoy the detailed incidents of the long journey. The boss would return some weeks afterward, and then was the grand pay-day. Those that had claims would congregate at Clarksburg, get their pay, settle store bills and make engagements for the coming hog season.

No Homes.

[Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise.]

The saddest phase of this coast, probably of all gold and silver regions, is the absence of homes. We mean real homes, whose founder laid the first hearthstone and made the first clearing with the thought that on that spot he was to do his life's work, and there at last, amid familiar scenes sink into that sleep that is final. The absence of this disposition has made nomads of the men of this coast. They came here originally with the thought that in a little while they would return and make the home of their future in the lands of their birth. Could the air-castles which have been erected in thought by men on this coast, while lying in bunks in rude cabins, or in blankets around camp-fires, be woven into a picture what a city it would make. But the years have stolen by; except in isolated cases, the bewitching dreams have never been realized, and while the hoped-for homes were never builded back in the land of childhoods, neither, alas, have they been builded here. We do not men to say that there are not plenty of families living in what they call homes. But those who have homes which were created with the expectation that they would be permanent, that in and about them were to be hoarded the gathered treasures of a life-time, are very few. This might, perhaps, be expected here in the desert, but the same is true of California, especially in the country. As a rule, the farm-houses of California and their surroundings are a perpetual sign "For sale." On many of those farms men and families have lived for a quarter of a century, and still it has never been home in any rightful sense of the word. There has never been a time that the husband and father has not intended to sell out in the course of a few months, and never a time that the family has not hoped he would.

THE LEGEND OF THE IVY.

BY JAMES BERRY BENSEL.

"Could ye know the love I bear ye, lady mine!
Could ye know the love I bear ye, you would place
Both your arms about me kneeling at your shrine,
And against my pleading lips your tender face.
Saying, "Truly do I love you, soldier brave,
And your faithful wife I will be to my grave.

But the lady answered boldly, "You may wait,
Wait a year as you have waited patiently;
Then come back, and standing at my castle gate,
You shall have a better word than this from me."
So he worked and waited till the year was passed,
Then before her moated gateway stood at last.

"Patient waiter ne'er was loser!" then she said;
"Two years longer must you wait me faithfully;
Then, again, with victor's laurels on your head,
Come and learn how goodly shall my answer be."
So he fought and waited, gaining meed on meed,
Till he stood before her crowned with bay indeed.

"Nay! a little longer must you wait me now,
Since it be so easy thus to gain a wife;
Go and win a golden circlet for your brow
Ere within your hands I place my love and life."
But he answered, "I'll not wait another day!"
"Wait for ever, then!" was all that she would say.

When a year had left its shadows on her hair,
She sent her little foot-page along the road,
And wrote, "Oh, true heart! this pain I cannot bear;
Come back, and in my castle make your abode."
The soldier sent the foot-page unto her gate,
Bearing for answer to her, simply—"Wait!"

And still again she sent the lad, saying "Come,
For sorely I rue the answer that I made.
Oh! come, my love, and lead me unto your home;
There will I bide your wife in sun or shade."
"Patient waiters never lose!" came back the word,
And well the lady knew, this from her he heard.

The heart was sick within her by day or night;
Still she knew the weakness o'er her grew and grew.
"Send quickly forth once more to my soul's delight,
Bid him come in haste, or else my hours are few."
Rode the foot-page homeward, bitter tears he shed,
"Lady, wait for ever!" were the words he said.

From her grave in Spring-time when the grass was green,
Toward the tower where the knight dwelt in sullen mood,
A white thing never in that land was seen,
Crept slowly through the clover and through the wood;
Green and glossy, dark and rich, it passed along,
With little leaves wide and free, and tendrils strong.

It mounted year by year to the turret's top,
All the tower shawdowed with its leaves of gloss;
And growing, ever growing, ne'er did it stop,
But reached o'er field of dasies, o'er rock and moss.
"The lady seeks her lover by night and day,"
Whene'er they seen an ivy, the peasants say.

THE LEPER'S HOME.

Scenes in a Hospital in Havana—Patients Without Legs and Hobbling Around on Stumps.

[Havana Letter in Philadelphia Times.]

A matter which, from its peculiar horror, I am not likely readily to forget, was a visit made to the Hospital de San Lazaro, at Havana, the home of the lepers. This ancient and terrible disease finds many victims among the low-caste Cubans and the poverty-stricken Chinese, though it reaches its gaunt fingers into better society sometimes. Leprosy is either inherited or induced by poor food, and especially by the eating of stale fish. It seems to be a fish-eaters' disease, in fact, seldom prevailing at any great distance from the sea. Leprosy, as seen in the West Indies, is simply a dry-rot. The soul of a man is imprisoned in his body long after he is, to all intents and purposes, dead, and, with all his mental faculties intact, he must endure the gradual falling apart of his earthly tenement, awaiting with what philosophy he may the hour when the cancerous agent shall touch a vital point. This may not occur for many years; it may happen on the morrow. The traditions of the hospital do not point to any individual case of cure whereby the patient may gain ever so faint a hope. It might well be inscribed over the portal: "Let those who enter here leave all hope behind."

There were five of us in the party that drove out through the hot streets toward the forbidding suberb facing the sea, Dr. Burges, an American resident physician and United States sanitary officer; an invalid doctor from Hartford, and three journalists. San Lazaro is located just where, in a more modern city, we might look for a big and prosperous hotel. It looks out across a few low houses upon a fair prospect of the harbor's mouth, and the sea sends its unfettered waves straight in from the northward, dashing up the spray almost to its walls. The place was founded by a philanthropic Spaniard, within a trifle of 200 years years ago, and was restored in 1878. A liberal bequest of neighboring property has afforded an ample revenue for its support, but within a short time the government has converted a portion of its property, and, as one of the officials of the institution remarked, matters were "not so good." In form the hospital is a large quadrangle, centering upon a chapel. A high wall divides the wards of the men and the women. We entered the male department first. The leading peculiarty of the first patients met loitering in the corriders was a clay-like appearance of the skin and a depression or caving in of the nasal portion of the face. The nostrils and lobes of the ear were lobular, and boles were formed over the eyebrows. The voices of the men were changed, sounding distinct and painful. Patients were bidden to approach, who hobbled to us upon the stumps of limbs long since robbed, by the process of disease, of feet and ankles, and they held out for our inspection miserable remnants of arms, shriveled, warped and decayed, and yet these arms found cunning enough to grasp and remove hats from matted heads of hair when we tendered a few bits of Spanish currency.

We saw in those lower corridors perhaps forty men. Some were new comers, upon whom the disease had put but few marks as yet. Others were almost ready to go to the hopeless ward above, where we presently climbed. Here, upon beds in a double row, were the vestiges of what had once been men—corpses which breathed in speechless agony through the long week which yet clung to life as though even under these conditions it was sweet to exist. Tattered drapings hung from these breathing skeletons, whose every pose was the attitude of dispair. No picture of Dore's illustrative of the Inferno could overdraw a scene like this. Enough of this. It was with great relief that we walked across a pleasant garden, planted with bananas and figs, and entered the women's ward, under the guidance of a fat but devout mother superior. All respect to her and her staff of nuns, who labor here among the hopeless, pointing their fainting steps upward and slaving through the heat of years to alleviate the sufferings of those whom they are appointed to live. The scenes among the women were but a repetition of those across the rectangle. A few were telling their beads, some sewing and all were neat in person and surrounding to the last degree. A bright little boy ran towards us with an orange in either hand. He was the pet of the hospital. His mother was an inmate far gone with the disease. He was not yet old enough to know the fate that awaits him. What a pity this bright little chap is not taken as a subject sor a scientific experiment. Can it not be that there exists some means of driving out the venom and building up the system of the unhappy progeny of lepers with healthy tissues?

GRANT AND BLAINE.

Why J. Mulligan Will go on the Ticket With Grant.

[Washington letter to Boston Globe.]

When the Convention meets and it is known—and it will be, they think—that General Grant has in the neighborhood of five hundred votes, and is sure of the nomination, the Convention will take the bit in its teath, and at the very first opportunity nominate General Grant by acclamation. When Grant is nominated the Grant men will be ready to turn in and nominate Blaine for the second place by acclamation, if he will take the place, and it is confidently believed he will.

Just at present Senator Blaine's friends are saying that he will not think of accepting second place on the ticket, but I am of the opinion that he will. There are several reasons which, in my judgment, will induce Senator Blaine to take the second place when he finds that he can not get the first. I started with the assumption, which I think is an entirely safe one, that Senator Blaine will do that which he believes to be most for the interest of James J. Blaine, and I think he is shrewd enough to see that it will be for his interest to accept the second place. Ordinarily the Vice-Presidency is hardly worth the having. The Vice-President is only an attachment to, and not a part of the Adminstration. He has no voice in its counsels, no part in its deliberations, and is not an integral part even of that body. He is merely an ornamental figure-head, without patronage or power, and of very little use. Nevertheless, I think that Senator Blaine will accept the second place, and I think so, not because Senator Blaine would be willing to make of himself any such nonentity as the Vice-President usually is, but because Mr. Vice-President Blaine, elected on a ticket with General Grant, and serving with the only President who has been three times elected in this country, and presiding over the Senate from 1881 to 1885, would be any thing but a noinentity. In the first place, if Grant is re-elected for a third term, the man who is elected with him will occupy a more prominent place in history than is usually accorded to a Vice-President. The Senate in 1881 is likely to be evenly divided between the two parties. It is more than possible that the Vice-President will have the casting-vote. In such an event the Vice-President will become one of most prominent and important factors in the Republican party. He will have the controlling power on all political questions which come before the Senate, and will be able, if he knows how to make use of his position, to very largely control the policy of his party. Senator Blaine does know how to use his position as a presiding officer for his own advantage better than any other man who lives. It was as a presiding officer that he made his reputation and obtained his position as a public man. He has already demonstrated the fact that the Senate is no place for him to achieve a reputation for himself. There is too much law in that body for a man who is all impulse, too much stupidity for a man who is nothing if not brilliant. Instead of being a "plumed Knight," a "great commoner," the leader of the House, as he was in the lower branch, he is in the Senate only an erratic personage of brilliant parts indeed, but who makes himself obnoxious to his colleagues by reason of his ambition, his impertinence and his lack of reverence. Instead of being landed and fluttered and followed with blind devotion, he is snubbed on every possible occasion. His every attempt to shine is the signal for a shower of icicles of cold water. No, the Senate is not the place for James G. Blaine to make political capital for himself.

Again, the elevation of a United States Senator to the Presidency is almost without precedent in the history of this country; the promotion of the Vice-Presidency to the Presidency was almost a matter of course, In those days the second choice of the people was elected Vice-President, and in due time was promoted. In this way both Adams and Jefferson became President. So, too, Van Buren was promoted as late as 1836. Of late years it has become a custom to select mediocre men for the Vice-Presidency, and the practice of promoting them has naturally fallen into disuse, because they have very rarely been worthy of promotion; but with such a man as Blaine to promote, accepting the place as he would, not because he was a mediocre man, but because he was the second choice of his party for the first place, and second in that only to Grant, he would stand a most excellent chance for promotion, and would certainly be in a vastly better position to advance his own political fortunes than he would by remaining in the Senate. Nor are these all of the considerations which will weigh in the mind of Mr. Blaine. His term in the Senate expires in 1883; his term as Vice-President, if elected, would not expire until 1885. To people outside of Maine, who imagine that Mr. Blaine can secure his re-election to the Senate as many times as he likes, this might seem a minor consideration; but the people of Maine know, and Mr. Blaine knows, that it is by no means certain that he will be able to secure a re-election to the Senate. Maine is no longer a Republican State. It has been in the doubtful list for two years; and the Republican party is to-day in that State in a minority. Mr. Blaine knows this very well, and while he would not probably concede his inability to secure a re-election, he knows that it is a matter of genuine doubt whether he could secure such a re-election. Maine is quite as liable to send a Democrat to the United States Senate on the 4th of March, 1883, as it is to return James G. Blaine, and this fact will have more than a little weight with Mr. Blaine in considering the acceptance of the Vice-Presidency. Finally, the salary of the Vice-President is $8,000 a year more than a Senator of the United States, and while the difference in the salary is now a mere bagatelle to Mr. Blaine, who has added to his already large fortune a round half million of profit in mining speculations this winter, still Mr. Blaine is not the man to let $12,000 slip through his fingers without a thought. All of these considerations, it seems to me, make it for the interest of Senator Blaine to accept the Republican nomination for the Vice-Presidency, and, as I have already said, I believe that it will be tendered him, and that he will accept it.

Never give up the ship. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure you, as it has done others. It costs little, and can never harm. Price 25 cents.

APRES.

When the Democratic States are represented—
Represented.
To the great disgust of those with more at stake—
More at stake.
In the great Convention that's to be convented—
Be convented.
In the city of Chicago on the lake—
On the lake.
They will gayly cast their votes so very solid—
Very solid.
Through their many delegations white and black—
White and black.
For the man on Horseback, silent, stern, and stolid—
Stern and stolid.
With New York and Pennsylvania at his back—
At his back.
When the power to them so sadly delegated—
Delegated.
They have fully exercised without remorse—
Out remorse.
And the great third-termer has been nominated—
Nominated.
Soon will follow the election strife, of course—
Strife, of course.
Then the States that are relied on for the ticket.
For the ticket—
Will they closely cling thereto, or loose their hold—
Loose their hold?
Will they hug to it their hearts, or wildly kick it,
Wildly kick it—
To the outer regions of the freezing cold—
Freezing cold?
Then they may remark: "The man that we rejected.
We rejected.
On the party has been forced in our despite—
Our despite.
There's the candidate and if he is elected—
Is elected.
Those who nominate him make the fight—
Make the fight.
Yet the Democratic States have an intention—
An intention.
That will sorely bother those with more at stake—
More at stake.
And there will be trouble after the Convention—
The Convention
At the city of Chicago on the lake—
On the lake.

BURMAH AND ITS KING.

The Scene of the Sacrifice of Seven Hundred Persons.

The seven hundred men, boys, women, girls, priests, and foreigners sacrificed at Mandalay for the restoration of the King of Burmah's health were buried alive—not burned, as previously stated—under the towers of the city walls. This is the brief cable telegram communicating the horror, which created a terrible panic in Mandalay, the Burmese capital, and sent hundreds of people fleeing from the city. A much more barbarous people would naturally be thrown into a ferment by such a cruel attempt to propitiate the Gods. The Burmese, indeed, are a people of few vices and many virtues, and as quick to catch new ideas and as apt to assimilate them as the Japanese. Their civilization, though imperfect, is in many respects high. In boldness and breadth of design, perfection of structure and magnificence of decoration, some of their temples and palaces need hardly fear comparison with European piles. Their carving is exquisite, and shows a vein of humor almost Gothic in its grotesqueness. A war-canoe, built for a hundred paddles will be covered from stem to stern with carving as minute as that on an ordinary Chinese workbox, but far more delicate in design and minute in finish. They work admirably in gold and silver and their lacquered goods are equal to those of Japan, while they are wonderful founders of bells, of bells up to eighty tons weight and sixteen feet across. Towards the close of the last century they cast the largest bell but one in the world, a bell weighing fully ninety tons. Notwithstanding these accomplishments, the Burmese know nothing of the art of porcelain making, nor are they familiar with the use of paper. The climate of their country, though for a part of the year moist and depressing, is cooler than that of India. The necessaries or life, labor and service are cheap and the natural wealth of the country is great. Teak, ironwood, ebony and sandalwood abound, and gold, silver, copper, tin, lead, antimony and iron are to be found "almost by scratching the surface," while there is an abundance of coal sufficiently good for smelting and manufacturing purposes. Petroleum is found everywhere, and nitre, salt, limestone, and white marble are plentiful. Though the sapphire, ruby and emerald district at present forms part of the royal domain, there are quarries of jade and amber open to be worked. The people smoke incessantly, but are strictly temperate; they are idle because a day's work provides a week's expenses, though when employed they are industrious and willing. Serious crimes are rare among them, and they have neither beggars nor paupers; they are almost Irish in their vivacity and sense of fun, and quite English in their passion for such amusements as horse-racing and boat-racing, cock-fighting, betting, boxing, wrestling, and fowl-ball; and finally they have a great popular theatre, where the drama is relieved by the buffoon. King Theebaw, the monster whose cruelties have made him infamous, is a little over twenty-one years of age. He is a tall, well-built young man, and, before he was attacked by the leprosy, was fair in complexion, with a good forehead, clear, steady eyes, and a firm but pleasant mouth. His chin is full and somewhat sensual-looking, but withal he was regarded, at the time of his accession to the throne in the fall of 1878, as a manly, frank-faced young fellow, who would make a very acceptable sort of a king from the Oriental standpoint. He soon, however, gave the people abundant cause to change their opinion of him. Notwithstanding the persevering way in which he went to work last year to dispose forever of all possible claimants to the throne, there is abundance of material left to supply the vacancy which will soon be reported, as four of his brothers are alive in India, where they have been cared for by the Anglo-Indian Government ever since they fled from their own country to escape the fate that befel fourteen of his other brothers.

SPEAKER RANDALL

Wants a Wide Gulf Between the Democracy and Cameronism.

Speaker Randall made almost emphatic denial to the correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* that Governor Tilden had written a letter to be read at the Syracuse Convention withdrawing his name as a Presidential candidate. Mr. Tilden had written no such a letter, and further, said the Speaker, he will not write any such letter. Continuing the interview with the Speaker, the *Tribune* special adds:

Speaker Randall said further that Mr. Tilden was carrying everything before him, notwithstanding the opposition that was finding expression amid members of Congress. Hardly half a dozen Congressmen were for him four years ago, and yet he had more than two-thirds of the Convention. "The people," he continued, "are for Tilden. It will be the same now as it was in 1876." Speaking of the struggle in Pennsylvania between Senator Wallace and himself, he said Mr. Tilden would have from sixty to seventy majority in the State Convention. "Still," he said, "I am in favor of sending an uninstructed delegation to Cincinnati, and I am opposed to the unit rule. I do not want the Democratic party of Pennsylvania Cameronized. We are in a position to dictate the instructions to the delegation, but there is principle for which we are contending which is more to me and to those who act with me than having the prestige of any instructed delegation. We want the Democratic party of the State utterly opposed to and different from the Republican party of the State, and therefore we shall insist that it shall not be turned over to the control of one man, even though that man be our own chosen leader. He thought that at least 200 of the 251 delegates would be opposed to the unit rule.

FIGHTING FIRE.

Farmers and Villagers Battling to Protect Their Homes.

Columns of Roaring Flame Sweep Through the New Jersey Woods and Leap Creeks and Rivers.

BRICKSBURG, N. J. April 16.—When a fire is started in a forest and the wind is strong, it does not creep or eat its way, but it makes great strides. Glowing cinders or blazing embers are hurled forward through the air for a rod or a mile, as the case may be. The fire fighters in Ocean County hope that an open space of a rod may bar the progress of the flame, but they do not trust rivers even a mile wide to do so. It all depends on the wind. At first the fire sends forth a strip or finger, straight through the forest. It travels forward sometimes for short distances with the speed of a racehorse. Then the burnt space begins to widen near its starting point until it has given the wind another opportunity and then another finger of fire goes streaming across the woods. This process is repeated if the wind holds strong until a whole section of country is in the grasp of the flames. Then at their ease the flames close up. It is a New Jersey axiom that no forest fire can be headen off in a strong wind. The work of yesterday and to-day will show how the residents of Ocean county endeavored to cheat the fires, and to fall upon them and smother them with sand whenever there is a lull in the wind. Whether each of the forest fires raging in Ocean county had a separate origin or whether they are gigantic fingers of the same fiery hand is hard to say. It is not at all improbable that most of them had their origin in an uninhabited tract of forest west of Woodmansie, which is about sixteen miles northwest of Barnegat. To each, however, a different origin is ascribed. All moved eastward toward the coast, but extended to the north. The entire country is yet in a state of excitement. The last shower in this part of the State was a week ago Sunday night. Since that time a west wind has prevailed. This is a dry wind, and, in conjunction with the absorbent power of Jersey sand, has reduced the stunted pines and oaks of this seacoast region to a state resembling tinder.

On Tuesday noon a fire was noticed half a mile west of Woodmansie. This village was protected by a breastwork of swamps. Beyond it to the east the swath of fire narrowed in places to a mile and a half, or again widened to five miles. Bamber, which lay in its path, was also saved by swamps, the swamps being reinforced by a lake, and by a large band of men armed with shovels. The six miles from Woodmansie to Bamber were traversed by the fire in four hours. When this fire reached Bayville, eight miles east of Bamber, its projecting fingers spread over ten miles of country. It arrived at Bayville before evening. At five o'clock the wind began to blow from the southwest, and the fire made its way to Tom's River. A second fire, credited to a spark from a locomotive, has been traced to a point nine miles southeast of Whiting's Postoffice, on the Tuckerton railroad. This fire travelled northeast until it joined the one just described near Bayville. They met about five o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. A third fire has been described as having originated at the headwaters of Forked River, in the Chickenbone Mountains, on Tuesday morning. The residents of Forked River village say it swept direct in a northeasterly course to Bayville, arriving there on Tuesday evening, and there joining with the other two fires. This fire, in its widening process, threatened Fork River village on Wednesday, and brought nearly every man in the neighborhood out to wad it off.

From Bayville the three streams of fire flowed northward west of Tom's River village to the Manasquan River. Here they came to a stop for two reasons. First, the river near the coast where the fire raged is a mile and a half wide, and second, the north bank is generally under cultivation and the embers, or cinders, that were blown across found little material to ignite. Such is a bird's-eye view of the forest fires in this part of New Jersey. None of these fires is out. They have sped their course and the wind to-day has been low. If it should gather force and blow from a different direction the fires would be blown into columns of flame in many places with new forests to feed upon.

To the southeast of Bricksburg three heavy columns of smoke are rising, but no flame is visible. Last night the village was in a wild alarm. Tom's River road and Massachusetts avenue run southward about a half mile apart. Fires were running up along the outside of each of these highways. Efforts were made to keep the two columns from leaping the roads and joining in the valuable timber land between them. Men worked with shovels to sheer two columns apart, each body of workmen operating from one of the highways as a base. This work, however was vain. The fires leaped the roads, and then rolled rapidly together. The flames streamed up to the tops of the tall trees, and then, caught by the wind, were sent whirling over in fiery spray like the crest of waves in a storm. A gentleman who witnessed the scene from a point nearer the village, said he looked down a dark lane between the approaching bodies of flames as it rapidly narrowed. Suddenly they came together, the fire rose to the sky in a magnificent pyramid, and in a moment afterwards all was blackness and rolling smoke except at the edge of the fire, nearest to where he stood.

The columns had joined; but the Bricksburgers had yet another card to play. Half a mile nearer the threatened village they had started what is called a back fire. Starting with a cross road as a base of operations, they had set fire to the woods between them and the oncoming flames. They fought the fire so well on their own side that it did not leap the road. As it spread to the right and left, this new fire began to eat its way slowly to windward, and by the time its enemy had met it, there was so wide a space burned over that, in the state of the wind then prevailing, the cinders could not leap it. The village was saved, but the fire was not stayed. It made a flank movement to the eastward, and all day to-day it has been smouldering in a gentle breeze in the woods between Bricksburg and the ocean, ready for new mischief with a change of wind.

TEN MILES OF FLAMES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

READING, PA., April 16.—The borders of Berks, Chester and Lancaster counties, along the Welch Mountains, are being devastated by one of the most destructive forest fires that has occurred for many years. The flames extend over an area of about ten miles, and everything in their path, consisting of woodchoppers' cabins, barns, corded and standing timber, rails, &c., has been destroyed. The fire originated near Beartown, Lancaster county, and was caused by sparks from a passing locomotive. At another point near Talbotville, Bernard Unangst, a farmer, was burning brush. The high winds prevailing drove the flames to the dry leaves and in a short time nearly two thousand acres of woodland were burning. A posse of about one hundred men gathered at different parts of the mountain and with torches burned clear spaces ahead in order to stop the advancing fire. The farm dwellings of John Mengle, Nesbit Mengle and Christian Kurtz were saved only through great exertion. The cabins of Herbert Reshell and Henry Keergariz were consumed, the families narrowly escaping with their lives. About two thousand rails, the property of John Mengle, were entirely destroyed. The engine house at the Lanigan ore mines was on fire several times and was finally destroyed. Widow McCann's little cabin was directly in the path of the devouring element, but was saved after a terrible struggle with the flames. From Kane Station to the Summit, a distance of five miles, everything was destroyed in the way of timber and the like. Fighting the fire, to a great extent, has been abandoned, the people allowing it to have its own way, excepting when houses or barns are in its path. No lives are reported lost. The damage already done figures up in the thousands. The sky is almost totally obscured by the dense volumes of smoke.

PHILADELPHIA DELEGATES.

The Delegation Chosen by the City and the County Committees.

The following is a list of the eight Senatorial delegates to the State Convention, chosen by the County Committee organization last week:

1. John J. Gibbons.
2. P. J. O'Donnell.
3. S. D. McCartney.
4. Franklin B. Gowen.
5. James Donnelly.
6. Gen. L. J. Wistar.
7. Charles H. Joyce.
8. John A. Scott.

The annexed is a list of the Representative delegates chosen by the same organization:

1. Arthur F. Corgee, E. P. Woods.
2. W. Dixon Martin, James Hammill.
3. John Stevenson.
4. Wm. McMullin.
5. E. King.
6. Thos. O'Brien.
7. Dallas Sanders, Terence McCusker.
8. Edwin A. Fue.
9. Frank Finn.
10. Wm. F. Childs.
11. John Sullivan.
12. Daniel Gallagher.
13. John H. Sloan.
14. Wm. F. Fennen.
15. Michael Cassidy, S. C. Buswald, R. G. McLaughlin.
16. Fred. Markoe.
17. Michael Quinn.
18. Wm. Schaffer, James Myers.
19. Wm. Hall, Daniel Murphy, Thos. F. Donnelly.
20. H. A. McKane, John Morgan.
21. Edw. Brennan.
22. Richard Vaux.
23. Wm. E. Reeves.
24. John L. Grimm.
25. Chas. J. Brady.
26. G. W. McFetridge, Thos. H. Devinny.
27. Jas. Shaughnessy.
28. Geo. J. McIntyre.

The following is a list of the Representative delegates chosen by the City Committee:

1. J. H. Errickson, F. Landerbach.
2. D. F. Laws, P. O'Neil.
3. W. J. Jackson.
4. John Donohue.
5. J. McConnel.
6. Martin Killacky.
7. D. W. Sellers, James West.
8. John McConnell.
9. R. J. Lennon.
10. John King.
11. Albert Crawford.
12. C. R. Getner.
13. Geo. W. McCoy.
14. Jas. J. Brooke.
15. Geo. Provand, Wm. Gilligan.
16. D. Bradley.
17. H. Boyle.
18. John S. Keeps, D. F. Getz.
19. Chas. W. Patton, W. McGlinchy, G. W. O'Bryan.
20. John O'Neil, J. Brophy.
21. Benj. L. Temple.
22. John Whiteman.
23. John Parkinson.
24. P. F. Gallagher.
25. Edw. H. Flood.
26. Thomas Grace, Hugh Forsyth.
27. F. Hand.
28. Michael Quinn.

The Way Tilden Works.

[N. Y. Truth, Ind.]

Tilden's habits are simple and regular. He usually rises at 10, takes a breakfast of oat-meal porridge, a few ounces of meat and a cup of chocolate. He then works with his private stenographer until 3, dictating letters and giving instructions to his principal adherents in all parts of the country. In combining, planning and arranging details Tilden has no superior, and his cool, sinister judgment of Ways and Means is almost marvelous. At 8 Mr. Tilden's brougham is at the door, and in company with some friend, or often alone, he takes his drive in Central park. On very fine days a fine bay horse takes the place of the brougham, and, followed by a groom, Mr. Tilden ambles easily up to Fifth avenue and into the park. At 6 o'clock he reaches home and goes through a careful toilet, and at half-past 6 o'clock dinner is served. This is the pleasant hour of the day to Mr. Tilden. He eats and drinks sparingly. His preference is burgundy, and sometimes, but seldom, a glass of champagne. He is a genial host, and entertains well. His conversation is thoughtful rather than bright, but he interests those who listen. After dinner, at which half a dozen friends are present (Mr. Tilden has an excellent chef), the guests adjourn to the parlor, but frequently to the theatre, of which Mr. Tilden is very fond. At 12 promptly Mr. Tilden goes to bed, and sleeps regularly his ten hours. When he does not go to the theatre, the evening is passed in pleasant chat with his political friends, and at 11 supper is served. At 12 Mr. Tilden retires, often leaving his friends still at the table.

"Show Me That Hamburg Murderer" Butler, of South Carolina."

[Wheeling Register Washington Letter.]

Judge Mackey, of South Carolina, was sitting in the gallery of the Senate when a sharp-faced, razor-strap looking fellow from Yankeeland said to him: "Mister, can you point out to me that infernal Hamburg murder, Butler, of South Carolina?" "Cert

Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR.....W. SCHOYER.....E. A. MYER

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office—Post Building, No. 145 Wood Street

SATURDAY, APRIL , 1880.

TILDEN AND THE PEOPLE.

The Philadelphia *Times* lays down the proposition, accompanied by a few thread-bare reasons which JOHN KELLY has worn out, that "the one thing irrevocably settled in regard to the next Presidency is that Mr. TILDEN can't be elected." Who can be elected then? That's the next question in order, but on this the *Times* gives us no light. Its role is that of opposition to the only man who has given the Democratic party national victory since 1856, and the opposition, curiously, is to his availability, which is the one fact demonstrated by the logic of events. Such predictions are easily made, but sensible people judge them by the light of experience. The argument of the *Times* is that TILDEN's demonstrated power is his weakness; that because he has once been elected President he cannot be again.

TILDEN's alleged weakness is but the iteration of an old argument against him, which has been invariably overthrown by accomplished facts. The Albany *Argus* the other day, in discussing the subject drew a remarkable parallel between the use of this argument by the anti-TILDEN people in 1880 and the way it was hurled at the Democracy in 1874 and 1876 to defeat TILDEN's nomination for Governor and for President. The *Argus* prints an exhaustive compilation of extracts from the New York *Herald* showing that Mr. TILDEN was successively objected to on the ground of being a weak and unpopular candidate, and as emphatically in 1874 and 1876, as he is now in 1880, with an appended table of votes exhibiting the refutation of all such objections by the solid facts of the election returns. In 1874 the proposition to nominate TILDEN for Governor of New York was declared to be inexpedient, and even impossible, because he would be overwhelmed at the election. It was confidently assumed that the recoil of his uncompromising hostility to the gigantic corruption of the TWEED ring would be fatal. The New York *Herald* conceded his conspicuous merits as a reformer, but asserted his eminent unavailability, because he had shown that "he valued public welfare higher than political expediency in his warfare upon the TWEED dynasty of Tammany hall." The election of 1874 showed for TILDEN a majority in the State outside of New York city, something the Democrats had not accomplished in twenty-five years, and a majority in the whole State of 50,000 against a Republican majority of 52,000 only two years before. Similarly in 1876 it was urged that the New York opposition to Mr. TILDEN had been largely augmented by his warfare upon the canal ring, that with Tammany hall and the canal ring working against him, he would be certain to lose New York, and that, altogether there would not be the ghost of a chance of his election if the St. Louis Convention committed the folly of nominating him. But again, results refuted objections, and belied predictions. Mr. TILDEN carried New York by 30,000 majority in a total vote of over one million, obtained a popular majority in the Union of 264,301, and received a total vote larger than GRANT's in 1872 by 703,574 and greater than the combined Liberal and Democratic vote for GREELEY by 1,450,000 votes.

It is strange in the light of these facts that the arguments against TILDEN's nomination in 1880 are merely a repetition of the arguments advanced against him in 1874 and 1876 to prove his weakness and unavailability. In 1876, as now, the politicians were against him, hardly a Congressman could be found but denounced his candidacy, and JOHN KELLY then, as now, predicted his defeat and was reinforced by the canal ring of Central and Western New York. But what was the result? The most brilliant campaign and the grandest triumph in the history of the Democratic party. Call the roll of your Democratic statesmen and point to one who has done as much for the party, against such tremendous odds, since the days of JACKSON. TILDEN organized victory. Garnering its fruits was a sacred trust confided to the Democrats of Congress who proved unequal to the situation, and through corruption, weakness, or intimidation, surrendered the splendid results of the grand victory of 1876 into the hands of the enemy. And now we have these same Congressmen, many of them tainted with jobs and subsidies to which TILDEN's election will give a death blow, proclaiming, as they did in 1876, his nomination will result in the defeat of the Democracy.

It is enough to humiliate and disgust any sincere Democrat, who believes a Democratic triumph means a reformed, honest and pure government, to hear these conspirators against TILDEN's nomination proclaim he will lose the votes of the KELLY or Tammany faction and the canal robbers in New York, and must not be nominated. The leaders of the rings will of course vote against him, but their dupes will be few and far between, when the choice is either TILDEN or GRANT. Nor must it be forgotten that the enmity of these corrupt influences is one of the great elements of TILDEN's strength with the people. His stern career as a reformer in New York gained him the confidence and sympathy of the great mass of the people, even if it did make him bitter enemies among the beneficiaries of the abuses he reformed. No small degree of TILDEN's strength lies in the character of his most bitter opponents. It is an indorsement of his honesty, courage and trustworthiness.

FAIR PLAY A JEWEL.

Certain Republican papers in this vicinity, actively aiding Senator WALLACE to the baton of command in the Democratic State Convention, claim that delegates from western counties instructed for TILDEN will be found devoted partizans of the Senator at Harrisburg. This is a question of common honesty. Double dealing and treachery is implied on the part of these delegates. The insult is that they secured their election as TILDEN delegates with the purpose of joining the anti-TILDEN forces in the Convention. It places a dishonorable stigma on every delegate against whom the insinuation is made.

It is asserted that while ostensibly for TILDEN they will accept the leadership of Mr. WALLACE in opposition to TILDEN's friends. That is, that they will follow the Senator who avows as the animating purpose of his campaign to dominate the Convention, that TILDEN shall not have a delegate from Pennsylvania. One way to accomplish this is by unseating honest delegates and substituting fictitious delegates, pledged to obey orders in voting for Cincinnati delegates and the unit rule. This will be the starting point in the proceedings of the Convention. Is it not plain that any delegate, instructed by his county or district to support TILDEN, who seconds Senator WALLACE in this purpose will violate his instructions and prove false to his pledges. He may be ostensibly for TILDEN and so record his vote on resolutions, but at the same time will aid in "knifing" his friends on a vital question. Such bad faith cannot be covered up by the hurry and tumoil of Convention proceedings, but will have the full glare of publicity about it.

No one has anything to do with the personal friendships or sympathies of delegates. That is a matter for themselves alone. But it is clear such motives cannot be made to cover repudiation of instructions and treachery to the people. We do not know there is any cause to apprehend that delegates elected as professed friends of Mr. TILDEN and instructed to support him, will betray his interests on vital points, in the manner indicated by the Republican newspapers in Mr. WALLACE's confidence; but if there should be such men in the Convention, they need not imagine they will be able to disguise their bad faith from their Democratic constituents. Every act of the Convention will be closely scanned by the people and mere lip service will not pass current. It will be the votes of the delegates on the important preliminaries that will determine their status, and their fidelity to the letter and spirit of their instructions. No one was compelled to serve as delegate or had instructions forced on him. The place was sought after, and honorable men will abide the conditions under which it was conferred. If they feel that personal considerations interfere with free action, they should surrender the trust at once to the hands of those who will faithfully and cheerfully perform the assigned duty.

MAKING UP THE ROLL.

The absurd resolution of the State Committee, at its session in this city in March, instructing the Chairman to make up the roll of delegates to the State Convention after a certain fashion, which would permit delegates whose seats were contested to pass upon their own contests, has been very generally repudiated as without an iota of legal effect, and we have said very little about it. We are not informed what Chairman MILLER will do, and we do not know that he has reached any conclusion on the subject; but we cannot believe that he will pay the slightest attention to this resolution. It runs counter to the precedents of our Conventions for half a century, and the State Committee had no authority whatever to instruct him on such a matter. An address, issued by the County Committee of Philadelphia, states the matter clearly and correctly as follows:

The Chairman's duty in the organization of the Convention is plain and clear, and is defined by a rule and a practice running through whole generations of the Pennsylvania Democracy. He simply calls the list of districts, hears the responses of delegates claiming to represent them, and enters the names unchallenged, together with the notices of contests given viva voce then and there. The unchallenged delegates are the Convention for all purposes of temporary organization. As such it takes possession of its own roll, and of all notices, protests, credentials and papers relating to it. The Chairman's duties are purely ministerial. He has no judicial power whatever. In the whole history of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania there is but one instance on record where the Chairman attempted to go further and assume the functions of the organized Convention. At the Pittsburgh Convention of 1878 the Chairman ordered a roll to be called which included the names of certain spurious delegates from the city; but the usurpation was checked by a storm of indignation, and he was unanimously directed to abandon the fabricated roll and proceed in accordance with the time-honored usage of the party.

NEW YORK DEMOCRACY.

The Democratic State Convention in New York did its work with wisdom and moderation, and as soon as it was accomplished adjourned, emphatically refusing to enter into any negotiations with the KELLY faction. The disorganizing methods of these people left no other alternative. There can be no truce, peace or compromise with a faction which adopts as its basis of action, a declaration that in certain contingencies it will not yield obedience to the will of the majority of the National Convention. This is at war with every principle of party organization. It sets up as the controlling power, not the will of the majority but the bitterness and personal hatreds of a minority. To acquiesce in such dictation would be to destroy the freedom of action of the Cincinnati Convention. Other factions would spring up with equal rights of control, and the precedent would be fatal to united action through recognized party methods. The Convention that would yield to this dictation would destroy its party. It would be political suicide. The only safe rule is that laid down by JEFFERSON that "absolute acquiesence in the decisions of the majority is the vital principle of republics from which there is no appeal." When the KELLY faction maintains "absolute acquiesence" in the will of the minority they put themselves outside the Democratic organization on a principle essential to the very existence of the party.

Before the Syracuse Convention, the disorganizers spread reports with great industry, using the Associated Press for the purpose, that Mr. TILDEN would be in a minority in the house of his friends; that is, to say nothing of the bolting Tammany there would be an adverse majority in the regular Convention. The roll call of the regulars on a test vote showed 295 Tildenites to 80 opposed. This is as nearly unanimous as desirable.

The Convention did not instruct for TILDEN, but after reciting with thrilling eloquence the enormity of the electoral fraud of 1876, made this declaration:

The Democratic party of New York add to their condemnation of the electoral conspiracy of 1876 an emphatic declaration of their continued confidence in the character, ability and fitness of that distinguished citizen of New York, who was then elected to the highest office in the people's gift, and who was in his own person the object of a joint attack on his party, his fellow citizens and the cause of free government. The blow which deprived the country of its chosen ruler was aimed not so much at him as at the Democratic millions who stood behind him. While making no instructions as to candidates and committing to our delegates as heretofore the duty of joining in the deliberations of the National Convention, we respectfully suggest to our brethren of other States that the dignity and welfare of the party and Nation demand of them that they take such action as shall best present this great issue to the people. Higher than all other party duties is the solemn obligation to give to the free voters of the land an opportunity to pass their judgment upon this monstrous crime against popular right. On any such issue the State of New York will speak with no doubtful voice.

Upon what issue, other than the one here set forth can the Democratic party attain such thorough union, intense earnestness, and granite-like determination to conquer in the impending battle? None such exists.

That it is the purpose of the New York Democracy to force Governor TILDEN upon the party as a candidate, is one of the standard falsehoods of the disorganizing factionists; but is most thoroughly disproved by the resolution instructing the New York delegation to vote against rescinding the two-third rule. That rule will stand in the National Convention, and if TILDEN is nominated he must be nominated under it, and with the clear unquestioned assent of two-thirds of the delegates. Yet these KELLY bolters, disregarding the protection of their alleged interests by this time-honored rule, have the amazing presumption to declare that if TILDEN receives the votes of two-thirds of the national delegates such nomination will be "an act of treason to the Democratic cause!" Then we suppose loyalty to the Democratic cause would consist in the party rejecting the candidate so nominated, and adopting as its representative the individual who received but one-third of the Convention's votes. This is the logic of the bolters.

—The press report yesterday did not bring us the speech of Hon. JOHN C. JACOBS of Brooklyn, the temporary as well as Permanent President of the Syracuse Convention. This extract indicates its scope:

Four years ago it was my privilege to preside over a Convention held for the purpose of performing duties similar to those devolving upon this. The result was the nomination of an eminent citizen of this State for the highest office within the gift of people of the country. He was chosen to the place by a majority so large that no honest man has ever disputed his election, notwithstanding another occupies the place of honor without a shadow of right, though with a title made legal by the act of an illegal court. In the face of this fact the Democracy have acted with a patriotism and devotion to the republic which have commanded the respect of their enemies at home and the admiration of the lovers of free institutions wherever found. The brightest page in American history will be that which records the peaceful submission of five million of freemen to a shameful wrong rather than disturb the peace and prosperity of their country. In looking, however, at the past, we must not forget the present and the future. With the mighty issues of this year plain to the simplest imagination, it is clear that the Democracy should march in a solid body to meet the common enemy.

The action of Mr. TILDEN's friends in the State Convention, that the great question at the Presidential election must be "the right of the people to exercise and enjoy an elective self-government without impediment by force or fraud," probably indicates his view of the single issue on which the battle must be fought. Add to this, in case of GRANT's nomination, opposition to the Third Term Imperialism, and the Democracy will have all the platform they need for a brilliant, enthusiastic and successful canvass.

SENATOR WALLACE declares publicly that the MCGOWAN delegation of Philadelphia must be admitted or there is an end to unity and discipline in the party—that he is opposed to bolting and disorganization; at the same time he is encouraging bolting throughout the State where TILDEN delegates have been chosen and instructed. He writes letters to this county to encourage bolters against the regular organization and promising his assistance, if they come to Harrisburg to contest. Yet he prates about discipline and unity and curing all disorders inside the organization. So do we believe, but it must work everywhere the same.

THERE is no fact more firmly settled than that the people of this State are for SAMUEL J. TILDEN for President, and have chosen a majority of delegates to the State Convention to represent their wishes in this respect, and yet we hear of delegates who have been instructed to support him intimate that they are the friends of Senator WALLACE and will assist him, rather than obey their constituents. They may suppose they are fooling the people, but they are not. Let them obey their instructions in every particular.

GRANT AND BANKS.

There is a difference of opinion between General BANKS of Mass., who gushed for GREELEY in 1872 and is now gushing for the Third Term, and his hero, General GRANT, about the present condition of affairs at the South. BANKS made a speech at the Republican Convention in Massachusetts one day last week and on the same day General GRANT was giving the people of Cairo, Ill., the results of his Southern observations. The contrast between the two speeches is noteworthy, considering they were delivered the same day and discuss the same general subject.

Banks at Worcester.

The memorable celebration of the centennial anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill exhibited a spectacle which has never been seen before in this country or in any other country. Two hundred thousand people—men, women and children—in the city of Boston, received with open arms and loud acclamation, with hearts filled with joy, men who had been engaged in war against them. We believed that they would do what they had promised, aye, sworn to do. But now we are forced to believe otherwise. We cannot expect from these men the loyalty to the government which they have promised, and which we had hoped from them at the time. The evidence is in your mind and your hearts. You can remember, within the last year, the proceedings of that section of the country in the congresses in the Congress of the United States, and we can scarcely hope for the performance of those professions to which they were sworn. Six teen States of this Union are virtually outside of the Constitution and outside of the system of government which represents the people of the American republic.

Grant at Cairo.

It has been my good fortune to have just passed through a little bit of every one of the Southern States lately in the rebellion, and it is gratifying to me, and I know it will be to you, that in every one of them, scenes, decorations and speeches were much the same as we see and hear to-day. The Stars and Stripes were floating everywhere. A great portion of the speakers in every instance were men who in the conflict wore the gray, and the speeches which they made show their present devotion to the flag for which we fought, and which is all we ask of them, that they should respect and honor the flag and become good citizens, and hereafter if it should be assailed by a foreign foe that they should unite with us as one people. From the asurances they give I believe they are sincere, and I hope they expressed the sentiments of the great majority. For, uniting as one people, united as generous rivals in building up our several States for the whole Union and in a feeling of loyalty for that flag, we are a great people, the greatest nation in the whole world. To stand divided we are too nearly equal, man to man, to be a great and prosperous people. Let us hope that there may be a genuine union of sentiment, a generous rivalry in the building up of our several States, and national pride above State pride.

THE plan for counting the Electoral vote reported to have been agreed upon by the Democrats in Congress, is substantially the same proposition adopted by the Senate in 1875, on the motion of Senator MORTON, when the Republicans were in majority in that branch. If it had become a law Governor TILDEN would undoubtedly have become President under its working. The proposed new rule provides that in case only one certificate of the electoral vote of a State be presented to Congress it shall not be rejected, except by the affirmative vote of the two houses, and that in case of dual returns neither shall be counted unless the two houses agree that one of them is the true return. It seems to us this is a better rule than the famous twenty-first rule which the Republicans held on to so long as they had power in Congress. That rule required every electoral vote to be rejected to which any objection was sustained by either House.

IN 1873 the number of immigrants arriving in the United States was 266,000; in 1872 the number was 294,000, and in 1854 they amounted to more than 319,000. This latter was the largest number that ever arrived in any one year. This year, as we have had occasion to remark before, the tide of immigration has set in early and strong, and, according to the secretary of the New York Board of Emigration, the number will reach nearly if not quite 400,000. As in years past the greater number will come from Ireland and Germany, but the number from the Scandinavian countries will be largely increased. It is estimated that the average amount of money brought over by the emigrants is sixty dollars, making $24,000,000 that the 400,000 will add to the wealth of the country, and this independent of the addition they make to the productive force of the country.

THE figures are now complete for the Winter grain movement. The time covered is eighteen weeks from December 1 to April 3. Although up to March the receipts at the seven Atlantic ports—New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Boston, Portland and Montreal—were less than last year, the extraordinary business of March has swelled the total receipts to 64,829,000 bushels. This is really half a million bushels in excess of last year. The percentage of receipts at the seven ports named has changed considerably. New York has suffered less than either Philadelphia or Baltimore. Last year New York received about forty per cent., of all the grain delivered at the Atlantic ports during the Winter. This year there is a loss of one per cent., in its receipts. Boston and Montreal hold their own without material change. Portland gains one per cent., and New Orleans gains nearly four and one-half per cent.; or, from 7 to 12 per cent., of the gross receipts.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the year 1879 appraised the capital stock of the company according to the average of the stock during the year. The accounting officers of Pennsylvania made a valuation of the capital stock based upon its actual value in cash as ascertained by the selling price in public markets from the 1st to the 15th of November, 1879, increasing the State tax $45,452,32. Judge Henderson at Harrisburg has decided that the last valuation is correct. If the Supreme Court sustains Judge Henderson his decision will add $159,000 to the funds in the State Treasury.

THE Boston *Post* says "of Julius H. Seelye, who is one of the Massachusetts delegates to the Republican National Convention, a good many pleasant things can be said, but nothing more honorable than that he denounced the Great Fraud of 1876, and voted in the House of Representatives for Right, Justice, and for Samuel J. Tilden for President."

EX-CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM H. ENGLISH, of Indiana, is building for Indianapolis a Grand Opera House that will seat 4,000 persons.

NEW YORK POLITICS.

The Democratic State Convention at Syracuse Yesterday.

And the John Kelly Bolters in Convention.

The Action of the Regulars on Delegates and Resolutions.

Instructed as a Unit to Support Tilden at Cincinnati.

The Low Abuse and Libels of Tilden in Kelly's Convention.

THE REGULAR DEMOCRATS.

SPEECH OF CHAIRMAN FAULKNER—TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

SYRACUSE, April 20.—The weather at Syracuse is beautiful and the streets and hotels are crowded with delegates. The Empire Hotel is the Tammany headquarters and the Vanderbilt House the Tilden quarters. The simultaneous holding of the two State Conventions prevented the usual crush at the entrance to either.

Lester B. Faulkner, Chairman of the State Central Committee, called the Convention to order and said Democrats would not bow to a faction and sacrifice Democratic principles in order to tempt success. That was their attitude in the nomination of Lucius Robinson. (applause.) He commented on the elevation of Hayes to the Presidency by fraud. It was an outrage on the people, and Hayes had rewarded with office those who had helped him to power through fraud. If he who was in fact elected had spoken the word, a million armed men would have sprung forward to establish the result. The name of Tilden was received with great applause mingled with hisses, which were renewed when the speaker stated that Tilden forbore the assertion of his own right to the Presidency out of regard for the peace of his country. He was not informed whether that distinguished citizen would again accept a call to official position, (laughter). He has never been defeated before the people (applause) and he never will be.

John C. Jacobs, State Senator from Brooklyn, was named for temporary chairman.

During the call of the roll there was great confusion, so many contesting delegations asking to be heard. Governor Seymour's name was mentioned in the discussion, and it was received with mingled cheers and hisses.

These proceedings were interrupted by the appearance of a committee from the rival Convention, asking for a conference, to consider means of securing harmony in the party and a united delegation to Cincinnati.

The Chair informed the committee that the matter would be placed before the Convention when the call of the roll was disposed of.

A communication from the Democratic Union organization, also a resolution of the Tammany Convention, asking for a conference, were referred by the Chair to the Committee on Resolutions. The several Congressional district delegations were then authorized, by resolution, to name two delegates from each district to form a delegation to the National Convention at Cincinnati. Recess.

The Convention reassembled at five o'clock. Committees on Organization, Contested Seats and Resolutions were appointed and the Convention took a recess.

At twenty minutes to ten the Convention was called to order and awaited the report of the Committee on Contested Seats.

The Committee reported in favor of all sitting members as placed upon the roll by the State Committee and the previous question on the adoption of the report was ordered.

Mr. Brown of Otsego denounced as a gross outrage any action which should deprive the minority of an opportunity to report and asked that his protest against this infamy be entered, (applause.) The Committee report was then adopted with few dissents, (applause and hisses.)

John C. Jacobs was chosen permanent Chairman.

A resolution that the delegates from each Congressional District select a member of the State Committee and send the names to the Chairman, was adopted.

Mr. West moved to adjourn until to-morrow morning; lost by a large vote.

Mr. Peckham moved each Congressional District shall proceed to name its members of Committees to select delegates to the Cincinnati Convention and Presidential electors. Adopted.

Mr. Morrison, from the Committee on Resolutions to which was referred the resolutions received from the Tammany Convention, reported as follows:

Resolved, That the President of this Convention be requested to reply to the communication received and to assure the signer that this Convention appreciates every expression of desire for a union of the Democratic party and are persuaded that the deliberative wisdom of the National Convention will result in such action as will secure the triumph of the Democratic party in the State of New York and in the Union in the ensuing Presidential election.

Adopted unanimously.

Resolutions were adopted that the delegates from this State be, and they are hereby, instructed that it is disirable to continue the two-thirds rule in force in the coming National Convention.

The Chair announced the State Committee would meet at the St. James Hotel, New York, on May 5th.

A motion that the State Committe shall have power to fill vacances in the list of Presidential electors, was adopted. Abram S. Hewitt was chosen elector at large.

Mr. Morrison, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following:

The Democratic party of New York renew their fidelity to the principles set forth by the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis, and approved by the decisive popular majorities in the Presidential election in 1876. The victory won was in the name and for the sake of reform. The people were defrauded of the fruits of that victory by the false count of the electoral votes. Reform throughout the Federal administration is still an imperative necessity. It yet remains for the truly National party to restore the National Government to a fraternal spirit—the Constitutional principles, the frugal expenditure and administrative purity of the fathers of the Republic. But the Democratic party of New York also declare their solid conviction that the success of that conspiracy against the people's constitutional sovereignty, which by perjuries, forgeries, bribes and violence in effect disfranchised 4,300,316 voting citizens, a large majority of all, and which, by the false count of the electoral vote reversed the result of the last Presidential election, compels the next to turn upon the single commanding issue—that this issue precedes and dwarfs every other. It imposes a more sacred duty upon the people of this Union than ever addressed the consciences or a nation of freemen: that duty is to vindicate the right of the people to an elective self government; that is whether this generation shall condemn or sanction the wrong-doing of those Republican party leaders who four years ago frustrated the people's deliberate will and cheated them of their choice in the supreme act of their sovereignty. Whether shall we preserve and transmit to the coming generations our own glorious political heritage, or paralyze the cause of popular sovereignty here and throughout the world. Despite a century of broadening precedents, despite the guarantees of the Declaration of Independence, of every bill of rights, of the Federal Constitution and of every State Constitution establishing the right of the people to govern themselves and to change their rulers at will, those party leaders nevertheless foisted a defeated candidate into the chair of the Chief Magistracy, there to administer the Government according to a policy condemned by the people through the ministers repudiated by the people. Every one of the contrivers, abetters, advocates and apologists all were straightway rewarded for their several share in a conspiracy of fraud by the foremost beneficiary by that unexampled political crime. Republics cannot shirk the care of their own destinies. A government of the people and for the people must be as a government by the people. The lawful exercise and orderly transfer of the people's power through the successive administrations of the government prescribed by the people's choice is the fundamental condition of the representative Democratic Republic.

It is the political object for which constitutions and laws are framed; it is the first of popular rights, for besides being the greatest of them it is the one without which the others cannot exist: it is that for which a republic is anywhere preferred above a monarchy, where a transfer is by hereditary succession an escape from usurped magistracys and civil wars; it is the substance of civil liberty. As for the Democracy (the peoples rule) the people have the right to rule, it is the very breath of its life. This then is the momentous issue, the right of the people to exercise and enjoy an elective self government without impediment by force or fraud from any quarter least of all, by fraud and force from their temporary power by discarded servants. Shall the conspiracy of 1876, be sanctioned as a precedent by the impunity of its authors and the submission of its victims. Its victims are the honest citizens of all political parties. To destroy and stigmatize that corrupting precedent by inflicting a fatal blow upon the Republican party whose recognized and rewarded leaders were guilty of it, is the supreme duty of the American people. Neglected now in the nature of the case it is lost forever. Not now to make that crime odious is to invite its repetition. The polluting infamy unpunished and sanctioned, must go on demoralizing all political parties and putting their leadership at the mercy of the brigands and infecting their healthful contentions with disease and death. The character of the future of this Republic are all at stake in the next Presidential election.

The resolutions of the Democratic party of New York add to their condemnation of the electoral conspiracy of 1876 an emphatic declaration of their continued confidence in the character, ability and fitness of that distinguished citizen of New York, who was then elected to the highest office in the people's gift, and who was in his own person the object of a joint attack on his party, his fellow citizens and the cause of free government. The blow which deprived the country of its chosen ruler was aimed not so much at him as at the Democratic millions who stood behind him. While making no instructions as to candidates and committing to our delegates as heretofore the duty of joining in the deliberations of the National Convention, we respectfully suggest to our brethren of other States that the dignity and welfare of the party and Nation demand of them that they take such action as shall best present this great issue to the people. Higher than all other party duties is the solemn obligation to give to the free voters of the land an opportunity to pass their judgment upon this monstrous crime against popular rights. On any such issue the State of New York will speak with no doubtful voice. The Democratic party of New York hereby readopt their resolutions adopted in the State Conventions of 1864, 1868, 1872 and 1878, as follows:

Resolved, That the delegates to the Democratic National Convention to be appointed are hereby instructed to enter that Convention as a unit and to act and vote as a unit in accordance with the will of the majority of members thereof, and in case any of its members shall be appointed a delegate by any other organization and shall not forthwith in writing decline such appointment, his seat shall be regarded as vacated and the delegates shall proceed to fill the same, and are hereby also empowered to supply all vacancies by death, absence, resignation or otherwise; and,

WHEREAS, The Democratic party of this State has in the four last National contests instructed its delegations to the Democratic National Conventions to enter the Convention as a unit for the purpose of protecting itself thereby against the fictitious and fraudulent contests of seats of the regularly appointed delegates; therefore,

Resolved, That in case any attempt should be made to dismember or divide the delegation by contesting the seats of a portion of the delegates, and any of the delegates appointed by this Convention should countenance such an attempt by assuming to act separately from the majority of the delegate appointed by this Convention or to enter the National Convention separately from such a majority or should fail to co-operate with such a majority, the seats of such delegates shall be deemed to be vacated.

The resolutions were adopted with a few dissenting votes. The following are the delegates at large to the National Convention: Lucius Robinson, Calvin E. Pratt, Rufus W. Peckham, Lester W. Faulkner. Alternates—Wm. H. Henderson, Jas. F. Starbuck, E. B. Hart, R. A. Parmenter. Without filling vacancies on the State Committee the Convention at 12:30 adjourned *sine die*.

THE KELLY BOLTERS.

ARRIVALS FROM NEW YORK CITY—DORSHEIMER IN THE CHAIR.

The Convention assembled in Shakespeare Hall, where the organization was formed last year, and ex-Lieutenant Governor Dorsheimer was named temporary Chairman. He walked to the platform, attended by John Kelly and Erastus Corning of Albany, and cheers were given for each. Mr. Dorsheimer said: "It was the duty of every Democrat in Syracuse to do all in his power to bring about a union and consolidation of the party, to the end that some Democrat might be named in the National Convention who would secure the unanimous support of the Democracy of New York. Let those who wish to keep the party dis-united take the responsibility; it should not be upon him, and he did not believe it would be upon those present. If there was wisdom enough to take that long tried statement there was wisdom enough to recommend the nomination of Horatio Seymour, (wild cheers,) that would unite the party, and it would move forward to victory with a resistless current of waves."

After the usual committees had been appointed Mr. Parker offered a preamble and resolution, which were adopted, providing for a committee to confer with the other Convention, so as to secure an united delegation from the State to Cincinnati. Recess.

The Convention reassembled at 4:25 P. M. The Committees on Permanent Organization and Resolutions were appointed and the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the delegates from each Congressional District be requested to report the names of two delegates and two alternates selected by them to represent such district in the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati.

Mr. Haskins, from the Committee on Conference, appointed to wait on the other Convention with a proposition for union, briefly stated their action.

John Kelly was called for presently, and when he rose to approach the platform was hailed with applause and then three cheers were given. He made a brief speech protesting against the nomination of Tilden, saying such nomination would be a disgrace to the party and country.

Amasa J. Parker was then chosen Permanent Chairman, and upon taking the chair was received with long continued applause. He proceeded to address the Convention and at the conclusion of his remarks the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the National Democracy North and South, East and West, are one and indivisible in their devotion to the popular rights and institutions as guaranteed by the Constitution and their unalterable allegiance to the time honored principles and usages of the fathers of the Republic.

Resolved, That in view of the present attitude and tendencies of the Republican party and the dangerous innovations its leaders propose, it is the duty of the Democracy everywhere to unite and put forth every honorable effort to effect a change in Federal administration.

Resolved, That in view of the importance of selecting candidates for President and Vice President who are best fitted for the highest offices in the Nation and can best unite the Democratic party and secure a victory in the coming campaign, the delegation of New York to the National Convention shall be unpledged.

Resolved, That in view of the powerful opposition to Samuel J. Tilden in this and other States his nomination to the Presidency would be fatal to the Democratic party and an act of treason to the Democratic cause.

Resolved, That the Democracy of New York having been forced into their present attitude through their fidelity to the fundamental principles of their party and their devotion to the Democracy of the Nation, pledge themselves to stand by and work with their brethren everywhere in the hearty and enthusiastic support of any worthy representative Democrats they may nominate for President and Vice President in the firm belief that a union under such leaders will result in a victory which the Nation will be gratified for and of which we shall have reason to be proud.

Accompanying the resolutions is the address of the Democracy of New York to the Democrats of the State and Nation, which among other things says:

We protest against the degradation of the Democratic organization into machines run for the interest of one man and his personal following. Tildenism is personalism which is false to the Democracy and dangerous to the Republic. We protest against the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden for the Presidency because he is unfit for the office and his election to it would be a national calamity and because his nomination would defeat and disgrace the party beyond recovery, and because his nomination would deliver the country to another four years of Republican extravagance and misrule. We protest against his nomination because his record is not clear, because his political career has been marked with selfishness, treachery and dishonor, because he has lost the respect, confidence and friendship of many of the best men in the party to whom it looks for guidance, because he has damaged the Democracy more than any other man in the country, because his name is irretrievably connected with attempts to bribe electors and the scandals brought to light by cipher dispatches, because hundreds of thousands of Democrats cannot conscientiously vote for him and his nomination would sound the knell of Democratic defeat.

The following was adopted:

Resolved, That the delegates in the Congressional districts select two Presidential Electors from each Congressional district and that the Committee on Delegates to the Cincinnati Convention select two delegates at large.

Recess.

The Convention was called to order at 8:30. John Kelly, from the Committee to select delegates and Presidential electors at large, reported the following names:

Delegates at Large—Amasa J. Parker, Wm. Dorsheimer, Jeremiah McGuire, G. C. Green. Alternates—Isaac W. McConihe, E. T. Wood, Jas. S. Crouse, Alonso S. Paige. Electors at Large—Augustus Schell, Erastus Corning.

The following was adopted:

Resolved, That the delegates of this Convention to the National Democratic Convention to be held at Cincinnati June 22d, 1880, are hereby instructed that it is the desire of the Democracy of this State that the National Convention continue in force as heretofore, the two-thirds rule in the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency.

Adjourned *sine die*.

FOR TILDEN.

Delegates From Butler and Adams Fall in Line.

Hon. R. A. Packer Elected Senatorial Delegate From the Twenty-Third District.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Post.]

BUTLER, April 19.—At the Democratic County Convention, held in Butler to-day, Jacob Zeigler and George H. Graham were elected delegates to the Harrisburg Convention, and instructed to support Tilden for the Presidential nomination.

The Convention looked like an old time mass meeting. The Convention was not only full but enthusiastic. The "Baton" theory is nauseating to the Butler Democrats and its promulgators, if there were any in the county, took back seats.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

TOWANDA, PA., April 19.—The conferees from the counties of Bradford and Wyoming met to-day and elected Hon. R. A. Packer Senatorial delegate to the State Convention. Mr. Packer is for Tilden and will be for his friends in all preliminary contests in the Convention.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

ADAMS FOR TILDEN.

GETTYSBURG, PA., April 19.—Adams county to-day elected Mr. McSherry and one other Tilden delegate to the State Convention. The Convention was a representative one and embraced most of our leading Democrats, most of whom seldom take part in delegate Conventions. The camp fires are light and Adams means to be at the front in rebuking the fraud of 1876.

BUTLER COUNTY.

Something About the Proceedings of Monday's Convention.

BUTTLER, PA., April 20 1880.

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:

There was exhibited at the Butler County Democratic Convention, a very deep and unanimous feeling—a feeling so strong as to be intollerant of any other thought—in favor of Tilden as the one candidate who must be nominated. Short work would have been made of any opposition to this determination had it been manifested. These men were principally farmers, fresh from the people, and undoubtedly reflected the wishes and feeitngs of their constituents. In fact from every township came up the one report, that no other candidate was thought of—the righting of the great wrong of '76 being the all pervading and animating inspiration. It was profound, deep-seated, irresistible. It is dangerous to trifle with and disappoint the just expectations of the Democratic masses in this regard, by refusing to give them a grand opportunity to do a great act of retributive justice; in fact it would be fatal. You have only to go among the people to learn how terrible in earnest they are on this subject.

There was also a determination among the delegates to do nothing to impair or endanger union, harmony and good feeling. The Wallace-Randall fight was studiously avoided in the Convention, though among many of the individual members the feeling against Wallace was very strong. The earnest counsel and advice of that sterling Democrat and war-horse of the Butler County Democracy, Chairman Christy, was well-timed and admirable, and universally followed. T. H. M.

KEARNEY CAGED

With a Convict's Suit in the House of Correction.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—In the Police Court this morning the Prosecuting Attorney asked for a commitment for Kearney. The latter was not present at the time, but in a few minutes appeared with his counsel, who asked a delay to enable him to make application to the Supreme Court for a writ of *habeas corpus*. The Court denied the request as unusual and extraordinary. The commitment was made out, and Kearney, evidently greatly depressed and chagrined, was taken below and in a few moments removed to a hack and drawn to the House of Correction, where, after going through the bands of the barber and donning the convict's garb, he was placed in a cell. As he left the Court room he asked the Judge if the commitment contained any reference to the provision of the new Constitution, fixing eight hours as a day's labor. The Judge replied that the Superintendent of the House of Correction would see that he had sufficient work to do and not too much. The counsel will apply for a writ of *habeas corpus*, but it is not expected to avail the prisoner anything.

THE BUTLER MURDER.

Lefever Sentenced to Eight Years Imprisonment.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

BUTLER, PA., April 19, 1880.

This forenoon, Lefever, found guilty at the last court, of murder in the second degree for killing his wife, was brought into court and Messrs. Thompson and Greer, of the counsel for defense, withdrew the motion for a new trial and in arrest of judgment, and made a strong plea for the mercy of the court, on the ground of his excellent character as a peaceable citizen from his youth, and on account of his age. In passing sentence the court said if the prisoner were a younger man they would be disposed to give him the full term of imprisonment in such cases fixed as the maximum for that degree of homicide. As it was, they should sentence him for a term of eight years at hrad labor in the Western Penitentiary.

TERRIBLE DISASTER.

Death and Destruction at the Metropolis.

Madison Square Garden Caves in With Fatal Results.

About Five Persons Killed and Many Wounded.

NEW YORK, April 21, 10:30 P. M.—A serious disaster has occurred at Madison Square Garden. A dispatch received at the police headquarters says the Western, or Madison avenue end of the building fell in. The police, firemen and ambulance corps are at work removing the debris and taking out the injured. The fair in aid of the Hahnemann Hospital was in progress at the time. A large number of people have been carried out of the building. The neighborhood is thronged with excited people.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Midnight.—An accident of a fatal character and which caused intense excitement occurred at Madison Square Garden tonight. The Hahnemann Hospital Fair, which opened a week ago, was in progress and there were about eight hundred people in the building. At half past nine o'clock, half the front of the building, facing on Madison avenue gave way, the wall falling outwards. Part of the roof also fell in with a crash. This portion of the building was used as the dancing hall and picture gallery of the Fair. It is not at this time known how many persons were killed, but one lady has been taken out of the debris dead and one wounded. Two horses on the street were instantly killed, and one so badly injured he had to be shot. Several hack drivers were injured. Commissioner Gorman and a large detachment of the fire department and police were promptly on the spot.

Mrs. Hegemann, who was in the art gallery, was killed instantly and three others wounded. Rumor gives the injured on the street at from six to twelve. The killed and wounded number at least ten. The killed already found number three, and the wounded, six. Mrs. W. A. Ogden Hegemann a prominent lady manager of the fair and the wife of one of the Directors of the United States Life Insurance Company, was the first person taken out of the debris. She was supposed to be dead but some signs of life being discovered she was taken to Bellevue hospital. Wm. F. Tileston of New York had a leg broken. Mrs. Jane Smith of Flushing, had an arm broken and other injuries. The part of the building which fell was mainly occupied as an art gallery. The pictures were loaned and were insured for one hundred and fifty thousand dollars against fire alone but as far as known not against other accidents. It is likely the pictures are so much injured as to be almost worthless.

THIRD DISPATCH.

1:30 A. M.—An alarm went through the city shortly before ten o'clock to-night that the roof of the Madison Square Garden had fallen and several persons had been killed or injured by the accident. It was soon learned that the entire wall fronting on Madison avenue, which is the front part of the Garden, had fallen outward, carrying several persons on the sidewalk. A part of the roof had also fallen in, burying beneath it a number of persons. The Garden was crowded to-night with visitors of the grand fair in aid of the Hahnemann Hospital. The fair had already been in progress several days, and the building was filled with costly works of art and with articles of various sorts which had been donated for sale. The front part of the garden where the accident occurred had been greatly changed in appearance on account of the fair. A space more than fifty feet in width had been partitioned off and by means of the floor been made into two stories, the lower one being used for offices, reception hall and restaurant, and the upper story for the dancing and art gallery.

The cause of the accident was supposed to be the pressure of the floor of the dancing hall and art gallery upon the wall which supported it. Both of these rooms were filled with people at an early hour this evening. Suddenly it was noticed that the floor of the art gallery was cracking, and Albert McKay, manager of the fair was summoned to the place. He mounted the stairs leading to the art gallery and noticed that the room was filled with ladies and gentlemen. Detective Tilly who had been employed to watch the valuable pictures in the room informed him that the walls were cracking in some places and that there was danger of the floor giving way. McKay sent a man to turn off the gas in that part of the building and called out to persons near him to leave the gallery as quickly as possible. His manner of speaking caused most of the persons in the room to step out on a broad landing which overlooks the main part of the garden. The dancing all on the same floor was still full of people. Before they could be warned of the approaching danger a succession of loud reports were heard and the front wall suddenly fell out into the street. A large part of the roof which had been supported by the wall immediately fell in upon the heads of the frightened dancers, burying many of them out of sight. Screams and groans were heard on every side and a panic followed. A moment after the accident the floor of the dancing room settled and there was a general stampede out upon the landing and down the staircase to the main part of the garden. Those who were out of danger when the roof fell rushed forward toward the front of the building and seriously impeded those who were trying to escape.

Outside the building the wildest excitement prevailed and the streets were soon filled with excited people eagerly enquiring the extent of the disaster. It was sometime before it could be learned how many persons had been injured. A large police force soon cleared the street in front of the garden. Alarms of fire were sent out ringing several company's of firemen to assist in the work of rescuing the wounded. Calls were sent to Bellevue and to New York hospitals and a number of ambulances in charge of surgeons were promptly on hand. Fire Commissioners Gorman and King arrived almost immediately and supervised the work of the firemen.

Several persons were rescued from the ruins in a fainting condition and carried to neighboring houses before the police could learn their names or the extent of their injuries. Almost the first person taken from the ruins was Mrs. Wm. A. Ogden Hegemann of No. 9 West Thirteenth street, the wife of a prominent lawyer and a lady well known in New York society. She was believed to be dead, but the chief surgeon of the police department pronounced her still alive. She was carried away in a Bellevue hospital ambulance. Another woman, whose name could not be learned, and two or three men whose names could not be ascertained were carried out dead. Wm. H. Tileston, No. 11 East Thirty-eighth street, was dragged from underneath part of the roof, having both legs and arm broken. His injuries are believed to be fatal. James Smith, of Flushing, Long Island, was also found suffering from several bruises. Two or three men and several women who were injured seriously, were taken away by their friends.

At midnight the firemen are still at work on the ruins. It was believed all the wounded have been removed, but is feared some more lifeless bodies are still beneath the *debris*. The loss by the accident apart from the less of life is very great. The art gallery which was reduced to a mass of ruins contained a large number ef paintings, many of them of great value. The pictures also were insured against fire for $150,000, and it is believed the insurance companies cannot be held for the losses as there was no fire. The loss on the building is estimated from $25,000 to $40,000. The building is owned by Wm. H. Vanderbilt and was insured against fire.

The killed are Mrs. Hegemann and Miss H. L. Willett, an unmarried lady and nurse maid to Mrs. Hegemann. The injured are —— Coe, bruised about the body; Leanord Dater, right leg fractured; E. L. Davis, left hand crushed and suffered slight contusions; H. Herrick, arm broken; Albert Hilton, suffered slight bruises; S. J. Hyde, injured slightly; A. Montgomery slightly injured; Ann Scovill, slight injuries; —— Silverman slight bodily injuries; Miss Josie Streeter severe internal injuries; J. W. Swan, slightly injured; Ernest A. Thompson, slight cuts about the head; Wm. M. Tilesston, compound fractures, both legs fractured, left arm and lacerated wounds of the head; Walter Webb, seriously injured and had several scalp wounds, left leg broken and left foot crushed. Four ladies were taken from the dancing room, all of whom were injured slightly.

WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Post]
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1880.

THE POSTOFFICE BILL.

Messrs. Cook, of Georgia, Hooker, of Mississippi and Shallenberger got the bill through the House to-day, authorizing the erection of public buildings at Pittsburgh, notwithstanding Blount's opposition. Not a dollar, however, is appropriated for beginning the work, and judging from the remarks of Blount, who speaks for the Appropriation Committee, nothing will be reported this session for that purpose in the Sundry Civil bill.

JOHNSON NOT A CANDIDATE.

Gen. Jos. E. Johnson, representing the Richmond Virginia District, will not be a candidate for re-election.

ELECTION FRAUDS.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Senator Wallace, in behalf of the majority of the Senate Select Committee on alleged frauds in the recent elections, etc.; submitted a report to-day of the results of the Committee's investigations in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. After a review of the evidence taken the Committee say while they find that improper practices exist in the States visited, and that the freedom of choice by voters in the States has been interfered with and persons practically threatened with dismissal from employment if they voted in opposition to the wishes of their employers, yet they cannot find that it is within the competency of Congress to correct this wrong by additional or any legislation, but, that, on the contrary, the remedy therefor is to be found with the law making power of the State in which the wrong is perpetrated. Wrongs upon the ballot or interference with the right of suffrage or with the modes of qualification of a voters, are questions which are to be corrected and controlled by the States and not by the Federal Government. Suffrage is under control of the States and not of the Federal Government. The latter has no voters of its own creation. It cannot define who are voters. It cannot qualify voters nor can't protect voters from any wrong by inflicting punishment upon those who compelled them to improperly exercise their right of suffrage. It may punish for crimes committed in regard to the manner of voting, but an offense against the right itself must be punished under State law and not by Federal statute. The "civilized bulldozing" which we find to have existed in the ancient and honored Commonwealths of Massachusetts and Rhode Island is an evil which the people of those States must themselves correct and your committee feel that in bringing the facts to the public gaze they will help to strengthen the sentiment already in existence and aid in crystallizing it into such statuary enactments of States as will correct the evil or punish its repetition. The foregoing report is agreed to by Senators Wallace, Bailey, Garland, McDonald and Kernan. A minority report will hereafter be submitted in behalf of Senators Teller, Kirkwood, Hoar and Blair.

GOVERNOR CURTIN'S CONTEST.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Governor Curtin's friends are mad at the Appropriation Committee especially at Blount of Georgia., because obstructions have been thrown in the way of considering the contest against Yocum. They say the case will be abandoned if not considered this week.

WALLACE AND THE STATE CONVENTION.

Senator Wallace has abandoned his idea to have Pennsylvania instruct for General Hancock. He will be advocating the entire Randall policy before the week is out, and claiming it as his own hope thus to save the appearance of an overwhelming defeat.

GIBSON'S VOTE ON HOOP IRON.

Congressman Gibson has returned from Louisiana, and was at the ways and means to-day, but did not vote on hoop iron. He will vote Thursday and in favor of the Tucker resolution, which will be adopted. This bill fixes the duty on hoop, scroll, and band iron at thirty-five *ad valorem*.

OHIO SOLID FOR SHERMAN.

The Sherman Club denies that Blaine delegates have been elected in Governor Charley Foster's old Congressional district, and claim a solid delegation for Sherman to the Chicago Convention from Ohio.

THE PULP PATENT.

In a hearing before the House Committee on Patents to-day, it was developed that the extension of the Pulp patent was passed by fraud. Congressmen Springer told how it was done, and his statement affords adequate grounds for the repeal of the bill giving the monopolists seven years more to levy tribute from publishers. The Pulp men will be heard before the committee takes action. T. H.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Post.]

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The sub-Committee of the Ways and Means Committee consisting of Messrs. Carlisle, Tucker, Mills, Dunnell and Garfield has agreed to the following schedules of duties to be reported to the full committee tomorrow:

t and wood pulp on the free list. All Sal cotton goods thirty per cent. *ad calorem*.

Flannels, woolen blankets, wool hats and woolen knit goods forty per cent. other woolen goods of finer texture, such as clothes, forty per cent. *ad calorem*.

Iron, steel rails, trace chains, anvels, hammers and all tools used by farmers, carpenters and mechanics generally, one cent specific duty instead of two cents and a quarter.

THE SYRACUSE CONVENTION.

The action of the Syracuse Convention is accepted here as a quietus on the silly stories of Tilden's withdrawal and the belief is now general that the sage of Gramercy Park will be the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention.

KELLY KILLS SEYMOUR'S CHANCE.

The opinion is generally expressed here that the endorsement of Horatio Seymour by the Kelly bolters at Syracuse has completely taken him from the list of candidates before the Cincinnati Convention even if he would accept the nomination.

POLITICAL.

Democratic, Republican, Greenback and Prohibition Conventions Yesterday.

Texas and Vermont Democratic Delegations Friendly to Hancock.

Bitter Fight Between the Georgia Grant and Blaine Men.

Lively Convention of Virginia Adjusters and Straightouts.

Illinois Greenbackers and Connecticut Prohibitionists.

GEORGIA RADICALS.

LIVELY FIGHT BETWEEN GRANT AND ANTI-GRANT MEN.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, April 21.—The State Convention held here to-day, was characterized by bitter feeling and great excitement. The majority of the Convention was largely colored. It was called to order at ten o'clock. A contest at once began between the Grant and anti-Grant men, both of whom endeavored to obtain control of the organization. Two temporary Chairman were elected, both taking the platform and demanding silence. The excitement was intense and amid cries and yells, the Convention assumed the shape a mob. At last a compromise was had on a negro named Pledger. Several addresses were made to the Convention. The Committee on Permanent Organization finally reported, Major W. H. Smith, a Blaine man for President. The Grant men denounced this as a trick, and nominated a negro named Peasant. The Chairman put the question and amid great confusion declared Smith elected. He took the chair while the confusion continued, and the Convention adjourned till to-morrow morning. The Grant men are holding a caucus to-night, to determine their policy. They will demand the re-consideration of the vote on organization and if it is not accorded them, they will cause serious trouble. A bolt is probable. All parties are anxiously consulting to-night about to-morrows programme.

VIRGINIA REPUBLICANS.

FIGHT BETWEEN THE STRAIGHTOUTS AND READJUSTERS.

STAUNTON, VA., April 21.—The Republican Convention was called to order by C. P. Ramsdell, Chairman of the State Central Committee. In his brief address allusions to General Grant were loudly cheered. The names of Blaine and Sherman also received considerable applause. The first trial of strength between the straight outs and re-adjusters or Mohone was in the temporary organization, J. H. Hill, re-adjuster, and Peter J. Carter, straight out, (both colored) were nominees. Carter was elected, 74 to 48, a victory for the straight outs, though claimed by the minority that it was not a strict test vote. While the Committee on Credentials retired, the Convention took a recess and upon reassembling, heard speeches from Poppham, Eeves and Lester. The speeches were highly exciting and were interrupted by the report of the credential committee, seating 144 delegates. A minority report favoring the claims of contestant from Richmond, and the persistency of J. B. Syphax, of Alexandria, who had been also unseated by the Committees report brought on a violent and disorderly discussion, which threw the whole Convention into confusion, a dozen being on the floor at one time, trying to be heard and delegates crowding the aisles. The Chairman had great difficulty in maintaining order, and appointed the Sergeant-at-Arms to assist him. The confusion continued until 7 o'clock when the Convention took a recess until 8.

The Convention reassembled at eight o'clock. The fight is going on over the election of permanent Chairman amid much confusion and disorder.

ILLINOIS GREENBACKERS.

STATE TICKET NOMINATED AND ANTI-FUSION RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL. April 21.—The Greenback State Convention met at noon. About two hundred delegates were present. Hon. Fawcett Plumb was elected Temporary Chairman. Committees were appointed on Credentials, Permanent Organization and Resolutions, and then adjourned to meet at 2 P. M. Upon reassembling Congressman Forsythe was elected President and delegates were chosen to the National Convention from each Congressional district and four at large, also Presidential electors. The resolutions adopted were the usual Greenback resolutions. The following ticket was nominated: For Governor, A. J. Streetor of Mercer; Lieutenant Governor, Andrew B. Adair of Chicago; Secretary of State, J. M. Thompson of Will; Auditor, W. T. Ingram of Jackson; Treasurer, G. W. Evans of Jefferson; Attorney General, H. G. Whitlock of Jacksonville. A resolution declaring the Greenback Labor party unalterably opposed to fusion with either of the old political parties was tabled.

TEXAS DEMOCRATS.

DELEGATES TO CINCINNATI UNINSTRUCTED BUT FRIENDLY TO HANCOCK.

GALVESTON, April 21.—The Democratic State Convention made E. G. Brown elector at large. Resolutions were adopted adverse to the support of the two-thirds rule and delegates go uninstructed. It was also resolved that the devotion of General Hancock to constitutional rights and privileges of citizens entitles him to the confidence of the people, and Texas will, when called upon, show the appropriation of his generosity and magnanimity. The Resolutions pledge undivided and enthusiastic support to whomsoever the National Convention may see fit to nominate. Adjourned *sine die*.

CONNECTICUT PROHIBITIONISTS.

A STATE TICKET AND PRESIDENTIAL DELEGATES SELECTED.

HARTFORD, CONN., April 21.—The Prohibitionist Convention was held in this city to-day, seventy-five delegates being present. Rev. B. Hillard was President. A full State ticket was nominated as follows: For Governor, Geo. P. Rogers; Lieutenant Governor, Abel S. Beardsley; Secretary of State, Wm. S. Williams; Treasurer, Edmund Luttle, Comptroller, E. B. Lyon. Presidential electors and delegates to the National Prohibitory Convention were also selected. Resolutions were adopted criticizing the attitude of the Democratic and Republican parties and of Governor Andrews towards the temperance party.

VERMONT DEMOCRATS.

THE CONVENTION TO-DAY TO FAVOR HANCOCK.

MONTPELIER, VT., April 21.—About three hundred delegates to the Democratic Convention have already assembled and the appearances indicate a very large convention. W. H. W. Bingham will be Chairman. Among the delegates at large will be B. B. Smalley and L. W. Redington. At least four-fifths of the Convention favor Hancock but not as against any other candidate. It will be a Hancock delegation uninstructed except to vote as a unit and retain the two-thirds rule in the National Convention. Hiram Atkins has withdrawn his name entirely.

COUNTY CONVENTIONS.

BLAINE DELEGATES ELECTED IN THREE OHIO COUNTIES.

CINCINNATI, April 21.—Delegates to the State Republican Convention, favorable to Blaine were elected to-day in counties of Sandusky, Mahoning and Licking. In the latter county, a second Convention was held which nominated Sherman delegates.

DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS IN RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, April 20.—Stephen B. Slocum, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, was to-day elected Mayor of this city, by about 100 majority.

CLERICAL SCAMPS.

Three Methodist Parsons Turned Out at One Swoop.

[Norwich (Conn.) special to N. Y. Sun.]

The Rev. C. E. Walber of Somerset, Mass., whose wife accused him of immoral conduct with a bright and attractive young woman who lived in the minister's family, was expelled by a vote of the 200 clergymen composing the Providence Conference, which disbanded in this city on Tuesday last. Mr. Walber received his sentence meekly. The Rev. A. W. Paige was also expelled by the same Conference on a similar charge, and meekly bowed to his fate. The Rev. G. De B. Stoddart was deposed from the ministry on the ground of immorality, covering alleged sins like those of the preceding clergymen, and thus far has showed anything but meekness of spirit in bowing to the decree of the Conference. Mr. Stoddard, who is young, fascinating, and possessed largely of the magnetic influence, was widely known in this region several years ago as a rather dashing representative of the ministry. He is said to have been fond of fast horses and fine living. From this city he went by the Conference to various towns and cities of Southern New England, in which he has always gained a host of lively friends and far livelier critics.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

Britians Slender Display in the International Fishery Exhibition.

Retirement of Ministers to be Deferred Until After the Coming Wedding.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 21.—It is quite possible the actual retirement of the Ministers will be deferred until after the marriage of Princess Frederika of Hanover, with Baron Rammingen on Saturday at Windsor, to which Beaconsfield and several members of the Cabinet have been invited.

In the investigation of the Tay bridge disaster, Henry Taw, civil engineer, who was sent by the Board of Trade to examine the bridge after the accident, testified to various defects in design, the materials, workmanship and arrangement of the bridge, confirming, in important particulars, the workmen's evidence taken at Dundee as to the defective columns, bolts guys and danges. He considered that the yielding of the struts and ties was the immediate cause.

A DISPATCH from Bombay reports communication with Candahar has been re-established. It is rumored Abdurrahman Khan has executed several of his followers for mutiny.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, April 21.—The British Government made no grant for representation in the International Fishery Exhibition. The British exhibit is wholly the result of private enterprise. Much of the space originally allotted to England has been taken by Americans who hold it by right of prior occupation. The very slender and unworthy participation of England is all the more striking by contrast with that of America. Two hundred and fifty tons of piscatorial material valued at 10,000 pounds has already arrived from America.

TURKEY.

ODESSA, April 21.—Information has been received here from Constantinople that three hundred armed representatives of the Albanian League recently exacted a promise from Mukhtar Pasha, at Prizrend, to exile the Prefect and Presidents of the Tribunals. They also demanded the formation of Albania into a principality under the sovereignty of the Albanian chief of Guzinye.

A NOVEL CASE.

Judgment for the Loss of a Fickle Husband's Affections.

NEW YORK, April 17.—The suit of Mrs. Caroline Briemann against Mrs. Catharine Paach, of Tompkins and Willoughby avenues, Brooklyn, to recover $20,000 damages for the loss of the services and affections of her husband, Johann Herrman Briemann, was tried to-day. It has attracted much attention, being the first in which a woman has thus sued for the loss of wife's affections.

Judge Neilson, who presided over Theodore Tilton's similar suit against Beecher, in charging the jury, reviewed the testimony, and said that as for the law under which the suit was brought, that had already been well settled, and it need not be considered by the jury. The jury, after an absence of three hours, returned the following verdict in writing:

"TO THE HONORABLE JUDGE: We, the jury, in the case of Breimann against Paach, after an earnest, heartfelt and most considerate attention; after reviewing the evidence in detail, giving it the calm, honest and sacred consideration due the merits of the case, come to this conclusion: That, first, the defendant Paach is guilty of the acts alleged, which entitles the plaintiff, Breimann, to a verdict; second, that in our judgment no amount of money is equivalent to a blasted hearthstone; still we agree to assess the damage at $2,500."

The defendant, who claims to be worth in all only $4,500, intends to appeal from the verdict.

$50 LICENSE.

Treasurer McCallin Handing Out Saloon Licenses.

County Treasurer McCallin yesterday issued over 400 licenses to saloon keepers at $50 each. Attorney General Palmer wrote the following reply to the Treasurer's inquiry:

WILKESBARRE, PA., April 16, 1880.

Wm. McCallin, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—Evidently this license question is one on which judges, as well as lawyers, disagree. Judge Pearson is of one opinion and Judge Stowe of another, and the Supreme Court, judging from their order for re-argument of the Kilgore case is in doubt. To say anything different from what was contained in my former letter would be equivalent to a surrender of the Commonwealth's case, which I assure you I have not the remotest idea of doing, as I have an abiding faith in ultimate success.

As the question is one on which men competent to judge honestly maintain different opinions, it seems to me that the dealers would take no great risks in paying the rate fixed by the act of 1872, with the understanding that it would be refunded if the Supreme Court decided it not lawfully collected. Undoubtedly a solution will be reached by the first of June, six weeks hence, and such an arrangement can have no possible effect on the ultimate result.

Very respectfully yours,
HENRY W. PALMER.

Under the circumstances the Treasurer thought he could safely issue licenses under the act of 1875, and is doing so.

FURIOUS FLAMES.

The Town of Hull, Canada, Almost Entirely Destroyed.

Between Seven and Eight Hundred Houses Burned.

Twelve Persons Killed and 4,000 Rendered Homeless—Loss $600,000.

OTTAWA, April 21.—A great fire is raging in Hull, opposite this city, and spreading with fearful rapidity. The whole rear of the town appears to be in one mass of flames. Probably one hundred and fifty dwellings have been destroyed. Danger is now apprehended from a slight shift of wind northward, which threatens to bring the fire down towards the front of the town and numerous lumber piles along the river. Efforts to check the fire so far appear to have been quite ineffectual.

The steamer Conquo and part of the fire brigade have been sent over to assist the local fire companies.

LATER.

The fire in Hull has apparently burnt itself out to a great extent. It is reported over three hundred houses were consumed, principally wood, and occupied by the poorer classes. The distress will be very great. Fully one-half the city of Hull is in ruins. The whole area of ground composed of Church, Dulle Lake, Kent, Albion, Wellington, Charles, Central, Wright, Hannah and several other streets was burned. The heat is intense and the smoke so dense that the city is almost shrouded in darkness. The fire raged from half-past three o'clock until seven, when the wind fortunately changed and it was got under control. It is estimated between 700 and 800 houses were destroyed, and over four thousand people rendered homeless. Several lives are known to be lost whilst reports are current that at least a dozen have perished. It is known positively that a woman named Latramonill was burned, also a man named Orsilette. The woman was confined yesterday and unable to leave the house. Orsilette was seen rushing from his blazing dwelling into the street, where he fell dead. He was terribly burned. Numerous accidents occurred. The area of the ground over which the fire traveled is a mile long by 400 yards wide. In numerous cases the occupants saved their furniture, which is piled in the streets. Horses, cows and pigs as well as other domestic animals perished. The property destroyed is mainly occupied by laborers.

There is very little insurance. Steps have been taken to relieve the distress. Handsome contributions have already been raised and to-morrow night the City Councils of Hull and Ottawa will meet to take action in the matter. His Excellency, the Governor General, telegraphed to the Mayor of Hull, signifying his willingness to assist in any movement for the relief of the homeless. Thousands of persons from this city visited the fire and at one time there were but forty members in the House. The Governor General and Princess Louise were among the first to arrive and remained for sometime. Fortunately none of the great lumbering mills were destroyed although at one time they were in serious danger.

The loss is estimated between five hundred thousand and six hundred thousand dollars.

THE MARSHFIELD HORROR.

Details of the Terrible Destruction of Life and Property.

Removing the Dead and Providing for the Wounded and Uninjured.

ST. LOUIS, April 19.—Almost the entire town of Marshfield was blown down by a terrific wind storm last evening and then burned, resulting in frightful loss of life. The telegraph wires are all down.

A man who came to the depot at the edge of the town while the train was there reported that at 6:30 o'clock a furious hurricane struck that place and leveled all that part of the town lying west of the centre square flat to the ground. The debris immediately took fire in several places and the flames could be seen at some half dozen points by the passengers on the train.

FORTY DEAD BODIES

had been taken out, and many more were supposee to be buried in the ruins or burned up. There were also many living still imprisoned in the debris or the fallen buildings. All the physicians of the town were killed excepting two or three. There was great need of doctors to attend the wounded, of whom it was said there were some 200.

ST. LOUIS, April 20.—The precise number of deaths at Marshfield on Sunday night is not yet known, and it will be several days before an accurate list can be furnished. The number wounded is said to be nearly two hundred, but of course a large proportion received only slight injury, in the way of cuts and bruises. One hundred and fifty families are left homeless and helpless by this blow. They need provisions and clothing to help them in their immediate distress, and money to aid them in rebuilding their homes. The neighboring towns of Southwest Missouri are responding nobly. Dispatches have been received here from the Mayor and other prominent citizens of Marshfield, stating the stringency of their needs and appealing for help.

SITUATION AT MARSHFIELD.

Superintendent Nicholson telegraphs General Manager Rogers of the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad this evening to the following effect: The situation at Marshfield is more easy to-day and will improve as the people become more calm. The excitement among them is the worst feature now. The dead are being buried as fast as possible and the carcasses of dead animals being hauled away. It is utterly impossible to obtain an accurate list of the dead and wounded. No regular record has been kept and the people in the present state of excitement cannot give information. Most of them do not know what they are doing or saying. I do not believe a correct record of the casualities will ever be made. From the best information I can obtain there have been eighty-one coffins used and there will probably be four or more deaths to-night. The wounded embraces nearly all the town and fifty or more of them are seriously hurt and no doubt many of them will die. There are a good many dead children and negroes whose names cannot be learned. A great number of wounded are so scattered they cannot be found. Provisions have been received to-day from several places west of here, including points in Texas, and they will make the people comfortable as to food for a short time. The State will furnish some tents and such other means of shelter will be provided as circumstances admit of. Mayor Fellows, of Springfield, and a number of active, energetic gentlemen from other places have arrived, who will effect an organization for more systematic and efficient work. It is the opinion of many that the wounded will have to be taken away from here to some place or places where they can receive different and better treatment and attention. There are now sixty-two wounded in the public school building under the charge of physicians and nurses and are receiving the best of care possible under the circumstances, but it is not, and cannot be, what is necessary, particularly to those who are seriously injured. Last night ladies from Lebanon and Springfield were on duty in the hospital. This morning a large party leave from Rolla and relieve the physicians and nurses on duty yesterday and last night. Alex. H. Smith, President of the Merchants' Exchange, has appointed an Executive Committee to take charge of, and distribute contributions to the relief fund and named a large number of prominent members of the Exchange to solicit donations of food and other articles and money.

REMARKABLE INCIDENTS.

The *Republican's* Marshfield special says seventy-one victims of Sunday's storm have been buried, and some twenty-five or more are in a dying condition. The number seriously wounded is about one hundred and fifty. A babe about eighteen months old, whose mother was killed and friends all wounded was found yesterday in a ravine north of the town where it lay all night. It is now doing well. Another child two years old was yesterday afternoon found in a tree top where it had been nearly twenty-four hours. It was considerably bruised but will recover. It was to-day claimed by its parents who live two and a half or three miles from south of the town. Its aerial flight hence must have extended over three miles. A wagon has been found that was carried four miles and a section of the smoke stack of a mill over three and a half miles. It is reported that from thirty to forty persons have been killed by the spurs of the tornado in the country, and that the town of Corsicana in Barry county is as badly wrecked as this.

THE STORM IN ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., April 20.—The storm of Sunday night destroyed the town of El Paso in White county; north of Little Rock, thirty miles, several lives are reported lost. Later advices show the storm of Sunday night was widely prevalent in the northern part of the State in the neighborhood of Fayettsville and Dardanelle. Much damage was done and loss of life is reported. At El Paso, Dr. Hairston and wife and Mr. Paul, wife and four children were killed.

GREENE COUNTY HOMICIDE.

Mysterious Killing of William Ashbrook—Seven Persons Arrested.

The Man Who Fires the Fatal Shot Claims That it Was by Accident—Mystery of the Affair.

News was received by the reporter Monday evening of a very mysterious killing which occurred at Ryerson's station, in Richhill township, Greene county, on Saturday night. Ryerson's station is located on the pike, not far from the West Virginia line, and about twenty miles from Waynesburg It seems that a party of fishermen, who live in that vicinity, were camping near the residence of Wm. Ashbrook, Jr., a stone mason of Richhill township. The fishermen were John Thompson, Alex. Phillips, H. Rom, Otto Rom, John Burroughs, Jas. McDonald and James E. Stagers. The parties were drinking rather freely on Saturday night, and one of them wandered away from their camp fire to the residence of Mr. Ashbrook, about half a mile distant. He invited the latter gentleman to visit the camp, and shortly after ten o'clock he started for the camp ground.

He arrived within about seventy feet of the fire when Stagers, one of the fishermen, raised his revolver and fired. The ball struck Ashbrook in the breast near the right nipple, and passing in a slanting direction pierced the heart and caused instant death. Four of the party then loaded the corpse upon a wagon and hauled it to the residence of the widow and orphans while others of the party notified the neighbors of the killing.

'Squire I. C. Booher soon afterwards empanelled a jury consisting of Messrs. James T. Goodwin, P. Moore, M. Supler, M. E. Ross, A. B. Phillips and Jacob Sampson. The investigation, which was very hurriedly made, developed that the parties had all been drinking and were considerably under the influence of liquor, as stated above, at the time of the killing. Stagers claimed that the shooting was purely accidental as he did not see Mr. Ashbrook, but the Coroner's jury were not disposed to believe that. The moon was shining brightly, Mr. Ashbrook was not over seventy feet distant and besides the fire was burning. Several witnesses testified that a man could easily be distinguished at that distance. The jury rendered a verdict "that Wm. Ashbrook, Jr., came to his death by a pistol shot fired by James E. Stagers." They declined to state whether the shooting was accidental or not. Constable R. M. Yates then started off with the entire party of fishermen to the Waynesburg jail. All were committed except McDonald and Thompson who gave bail. Stagers is held for trial and the others are held as witnesses. They are not implicated in the shooting further than that they were present. Dr. S. M. McCracken of Jacksonville who held the *post mortem* examination found the bullet, fired from a 32-calibre revolver, lodged in Ashbrook's heart.

Stagers is a young man about seventeen years of age. He lives in the vicinity with his father, who is a farmer. The young man's reputation was not very good. Mr. Ashbrook, Jr., was a middle-aged man and leaves a wife and several children. He was very highly respected. One sad feature was the fact that his wife was lying in bed very sick when the dead body was brought home. The funeral took place on Sunday and was one of the largest ever held in the vicinity.

THE POST on Tuesday morning was the only paper that gave anything like a correct account of the shooting of Mr Ashbrook, near Waynesburg, Greene county, which occurred on last Saturday evening. The many remarkable stories of the affair published by some other papers, have caused no little astonishment to those acquainted with the facts. In the account in THE POST the name of Otho Rom, one of the fishermen, was accidentally omitted. From Squire Booher, who held the inquest, and two or three others from Greene county, it was learned yesterday that all the parties arrested have been released on bail except Staggers who did the shooting and the Judge refused to take bail for him.

Extensive Arrangements

have just been completed, by which we are enabled to supply the "Compound Oxygen" *for home use* to any extent, and to all parts of the country, *giving at the same time the right of free consultation by letter during the whole time a patient may be using the Treatment.*

Every case submitted to us will be, as we have said, carefully considered. If we see a reasonable ground for anticipating the favorable action of "Compound Oxygen," we will encourage the patient to give it a trial; but if we think the matter at all doubtful, *we will frankly say so.* Write for our Treatise on "Compound Oxygen." *It will be sent free.* DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard street, Philadelphia, Pa.

AROUND ABOUT US.

Notes of Interest From Neighboring Towns.

A FIRE at Knox City, Pa., yesterday, destroyed the Oil Exchange, Messrs. Smith and Donald's and Barnes' boarding houses, Huffey's saloon, Stone Brothers' grocery, Johnson & Frazier's lodging house. The total loss will amount to about $1,500. Insurance light.

GEO. DRENTLEIN, a cigar manufacturer of Meadville, eloped with a young milliner on Saturday. He leaves a wife, two children and six cigar makers, to whom he is heavily indebted, behind. He is supposed to have gone to Canada.

THE funeral of John Irvine Noble of Waterside, Bedford county, took place yesterday. The deceased took a lively interest in politics, and was a fearless and unflinching Democrat. He was also a prominent Mason and Odd Fellow, and at the time of his death was Grand Senior Warden of Grand Encampment Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Pennsylvania.

THE Altoona *Sun* having boasted that the authorities of that city had sent the divine nymph, "Blue She," to Pittsburgh, THE POST of the latter city retorts that "the Altoona authorities had better be careful or Pittsburgh may turn the tables on them." We expect it would be mighty hard to tell which of the two cities has the most women of the "Blue She" character. *Bellefonte Watchman.*

A RAILROAD is to be built from Bradford to Smethport the county seat of McKean county. The distance is fifteen miles and the road will cost about $130,000. The officers of the new company are: President, L. Emery, Jr.; Secretary, Eben Brewer; Treasurer, Robert H. Rose. Directors, L. Emery, Jr., R. B. Stone, Eben Brewer, Robert Rose, George A. Berry, M. A. Sprague, C. S. King, P. H. Towel, W. C. Kennedy.

PETER HERDIC'S ASSETS.

The assignees of Peter Herdic, the Williamsport bankrupt millionaire last week offered for sale a large amount of so-called assets, consisting of notes, checks bonds, stocks, judgments, bills of sale, certificates, book accounts, etc. Aside from the book accounts the "assets" offered for sale amounted to about $250,000. The book accounts amounted to something over $1,000,000 or more. Ex-Sheriff Piatt was the auctioneer and he worked right manfully to secure something handsome for the benefit of creditors. But, notwithstanding his efforts, only some $1,500 was realized from the million and a quarter dollors of the bankrupt assets. Mr. Herdic was an interested spectator and one of the liveliest bidders. This was an odd spectacle and one that caused considerable comment. It may be queer for a recently discharged bankrupt to be so active in purchasing his own assets, but it should be remembered that this is a great country. Mr. C. W. Scott, the book agent, bought some $58,000 of assets for twenty-five cents, and he will perhaps retire to private life. This will probably about wind up the sale of Mr. Herdic's effects.

From observation, under the microscope, of the *Blood* of patients (using Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites) taken from time to time, positive proof has been obtained of the steady removal of *diseased and dead blood particles*, and the substitution of *vitalized discs*, so necessary to the construction of *healthy muscle.*

THE LAST CHANCE.

Dr. Hartman Prolongs His Stay to May 16—The Afflicted Should Procrastinate No Longer.

By the urgent request of many afflicted persons, and the entreaty of one of the most prominent regular physicians of the city of Pittsburgh, Dr. Hartman has consented once more to prolong his stay at the St. Clair Hotel to the 16th of May. This will give all persons having need of his services an opportunity of placing themselves under the treatment of one of the most eminent physicians that has ever visited our city. We say this, not from anything he has said, but from the very numerous successful operations he has performed on the eye, and the many cures he has already effected on those who had been given up as incurable, the names and addresses of many of whom have been given in this paper by the request of those persons themselves. It is worthy of note that Dr. Hartman never says he can do so and so, but after it is done, by permission only, he gives the names and addresses of the persons treated. This leaves no room for doubt. It says go and see for yourself and be convinced.

Paralysis of the left side for five years, improving rapidly. See Mr. Samuel Hough's son, No. 71 Carlisle alley, Allegheny city. He was put under Dr. Hartman's treatment some weeks ago.

Hip disease, doing finely. W. J. Early, foreman of American Iron Works. Residence, 2901 Sarah street, S. S., Pittsburgh, whose daughter is being treated.

Knock-knees, already near straight. See John Moody's daughter, 201 Sawmill alley, Allegheny city.

Chronic catarrh and partial deafness. Robert D. Kauffman, East Liberty, Larimer avenue, near Middle street, Pittsburgh, says Dr. Hartman is doing wonders. Also, Mrs. C. Ambroster's daughter, 59 Chatham street, Pittsburgh, who is similarly afflicted, is fast getting better.

Epilepsy for years. Henry Gress, 22 years of age, 89 Pike street, Allegheny, was pronounced incurable; says he has not had a sign of it since under Dr. Hartman's treatment. Fritz Keafler's daughter, Penn avenue and

WASHINGTON.

INTER-OCEANIC CANAL.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Representative Cox's report from the Committee on Foreign Affairs relative to the Inter-oceanic canal and Monroe doctrine quotes at length from the President's message upon the subject (of March 8, 1880,) and severely arraigns the policy of Clayton in seeking to induce Great Britain to abandon her own unfounded claim upon the territory of an independent Spanish-American State, and inviting her to share with us the duty and privilege peculiarly our own of protecting an inter-oceanic communication of infinite interest and concern to this country. Having blundered thus at the outset, the report says, he went into the most complicated and ill-arranged series of transactions, the final outcome of which was the treaty with Great Britain of April 19, 1850, known as the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

The report continues: Fortunately for the country, the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, had scarcely come into operation before the fundamental provisions were violated by Great Britain, by the firing upon the American steamer "Prometheus," on November 21st, 1850, while she was going out of the port of San Juan D'Nicaragua, by the English brig of war "Express," then lying in that port, to enforce a British "dominion over that port of Nicaragua." Other similar infringments followed.

The report then details the negotiations and the controversies between this Government and Great Britain, growing out of these occurrences and the ineffectual efforts to negotiate a new treaty. After showing the treaty to be ill advised and a course of great misunderstanding and controversies, they recommended the adoption of a resolution calling the President to take immediate steps for the formal and final abrogation of this treaty.

FREEDMAN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

Before the Exodus Investigation Committee to-day Mr. F. M. Stringfield, of Topeka Kas, testified the Kansas Freedmen's Relief Association was managed and controlled from the very start by Republican office holders and politicians, and Governor St. John was the leading spirit at its inception. St. John's interest in it was owing to the fact that if the white immigration to the State which was largely anti-Republican was not checked or neutralized by negro emigrants, his chances for re-election would be very slim.

THE PRESIDENT.

Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, says if Grant is nominated at Chicago by the votes of the Southern State delegations, they will have to elect him, as he most certainly will not carry Pennsylvania. Gen. Lew. Weitzel, of Ohio, says that Secretary Sherman cannot probably get the delegates from his own State to Chicago, and that Mr. Sherman is beginning to see this and will soon step down.

COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The Democratic members of the Senate Committee on Rules, and of the Senate Select Committee on the subject of counting the Electoral votes, held a long private meeting yesterday with a view of agreeing upon some recommendation for action in regard to the Electoral count to be taken by the Senate at this session. It was substantially decided to recommend that the two Houses of Congress shall adopt a new joint rule providing that in case only one certificate of the electoral vote of a State be presented to Congress, it shall not be rejected except by the affirmation vote of the two Houses, and that in case of dual returns, neither shall be counted unless the two Houses agree that one of them is the true and valid return.

THE SPRINGER LETTER.

The House Committee on Elections at their meeting on Saturday, adopted a resolution which Representative Manning was instructed to report to the House, for the appointment of a committee of seven to inquire and report to the House the authorship of the letter, who sent it, and the purpose for which said letter was sent, and all other matters in connection with the same, and that said committee be authorized to inquire and report to the House thereon whether in either or all of the letters in controversy, and written to the Hon. Wm. M. Springer, there has been any breach of the privileges of the House, or any member thereof, and said committee shall have power to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, to sit during the sessions of the House, and to report at any time, and that all expenses incurred in said investigation shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

A PRESENT FOR A BRIDE.

The Appropriation Committee of the House of Representatives have had made, as a present for the bride of Hon. Heister Clymer, an elegant solid silver and gold embossed ice cream service, of beautiful design and exquisite workmanship. The present has been suitably inscribed, and will be forwarded to the bride in a few days.

A TRANSACTION IN BONDS.

Some time ago a man obtained the numbers of some United States bonds held by an acquaintance, and, to raise money on a gun, concocted a story to the effect that the original owner was dead; that previous to his death he gave the bonds to his brother, who embarked for Europe on a vessel which went down with all on board. This story was related to Treasury officers, where he appeared with letters of administration, and the bonds were duplicated, reissued, and at once redeemed. Now the original bonds have been presented for redemption, and investigation showed the presumed administrator to be an imposter, the signature on his papers forgeries, and the bonds had never been on shipboard, having been held by an old gentleman who did not need money, and hence refrained from presenting them for redemption. The bonds will have to be redeemed again, and the Treasury Department is in doubt if a special appropriation will be needed.

CLAIM AGENTS.

Congressman Bayne is a good man to have on the House committee on war claims and he develops a good deal of fun in connection with his official duties. He is one of the hardest committee workers in Congress, but he has a holy disgust for a certain class of war claims trumped up by claim agents and which seem to have settled in Tennessee as the proper State from which to emanate. About twenty-five of these claims, all from Tennessee, were referred to Bayne, as a sub-committe, and after examining them all he lumped them together and made one report for all of them. After referring to their character, in his report to the House he said: "The suppression of plagues has baffled the power of empires. If this committee can forever dispose of these and kindred claims it will have achieved what the Khedive of Egypt undertook to do many centuries ago with a similar mischief and failed." The report, which certainly unique in its way, closes as follows:

"If these claims originated, it is to be inferred, not in any series of coexistences and sequences that would naturally evolve the human, but in the cerebellum and cerebrum of that indefatigable individual generically denominated as claim agent. The claim agent has a wonderful memory, great fluency of speech and would not do what he thought wrong for anything. He can go into a community and convince the members thereof that on a certain day certain quartermasters' stores were taken from them for the use of the United States army. He can remember what was taken from each particular individual, what it was worth and that the individuals were, severally and collectively, loyal to the United States. Such encouragement is often appreciated. He then goes to all the tribunals which exist to make the vindication of the important principles he advocates. He appeals to them successively. The cases under consideration were all presented to the Quartermaster General of the United States Army, and so accustomed was he to the rejection of this class of claims that he often used printed circulars, merely inserting the name, to advise the invariable cause of the rejection. Defeated, but not discouraged, the claim agent, through the agency probably of his clients, gets the cases before Congress. Here he would like to vindicate the important principles that are at stake. Members of Congress, having a high regard for important principles, carefully ponder and consider the case. They finally conclude that the alleged technicalities were substantial obstacles to the favorable consideration of the claims, and they report them adversely."

BILIOUS DISORDERS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, &c., are speedily removed by Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills. Thirty years' use has proved them superior to all other remedies for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended. In their action they are mild and certain, and may be taken at any time without risk from exposure.

MWS.

THE constitution of man, says Dr. Keyser, is like any other thing which is going to decay for want of proper material to rebuild it. It must have the elements to do this, and if they can be properly furnished, the most broken constitution can be restored to health. The Doctor has given this subject long and careful study. He may be found almost any day when not professionally occupied at work in his laboratory distilling the choice roots and herbs of the *materia medica* and transmuting them into life prolonging and health renewing remedies, for which he has become so widely known. One of the greatest products of modern times is the well known and wonder-working medicine called DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, which will restore the most enfeebled person to health and vigor. If the Lung Cure does not do this from the start, call on the Doctor at his office, and he will tell you what more is needed and how to proceed in the recovery of health. Hundreds of people are doing this, and cures of the most astounding character are continually going on. We suppose that most persons know that the Doctor's office is now at his residence, No. 120, corner of Penn avenue and Evans alley.

THE MILD POWER CURES!
HUMPHREY'S
HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS

Have proved, from the most ample experience, an entire success. Simple, prompt, efficient and reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use.

Nos.	Cures.	Cents.
1.	FEVERS, Congestion, Inflamations..	25
2.	WORMS, Worm Fever, Worm Colic..	25
3.	Crying Colic, or Teething of the Infants	25
4.	DIARRHŒA, of Children or Adults	25
5.	DYSENTERY, Griping, Bilious Colic	25
6.	CHOLERA MORBUS, Vomitting....	25
7.	COUGHS, Cold, Bronchitis.....	25
8.	NEURALGIA, Toothache, Faceache..	25
9.	HEADACHES, Sick Headache, Vertigo	25
10.	DYSPEPSIA, Bilious Stomach.....	25
11.	SUPPRESSED, or Painful Periods....	25
12.	WHITES, too Profuse Periods.....	25
13.	CROUP, Cough, Difficult Breathing..	25
14.	SALT RHEUM, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15.	RHEUMATISM, Rheumatic Pains....	25
16.	FEVER and AGUE, Chill, Fever Agues	50
17.	PILES, Blind or Bleeding.....	50
18.	OPHTHALMY, or sore or weak eyes..	50
19.	CATARRH, acute or chronic, Influenza	50
20.	WHOOPING COUGH, violent coughs	50
21.	ASTHMA, Oppressed Breathing.....	50
22.	EAR DISCHARGES, Impaired Hearing.....	50
23.	Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings.	50
24.	General Debility, Physical Weakness..	50
25.	DROPSY and Scanty Secretions.....	50
26.	SEA SICKNESS, sickness from riding.	50
27.	KIDNEY DISEASH.....	50
28.	NERVOUS DEBILITY.—Seminal Weakness or involuntary discharges	1 00
29.	SORE MOUTH, Canker.....	50
30.	Urinary Weakness, wetting the bed....	50
31.	PAINFUL PERIODS, with Spasms...	50
32.	DISEASE of HEART, Palpitation, etc.	1 00
33.	EPILEPSEY, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance	1 00
34.	DIPHTHERIA, ulcerated sore throat.	50
35.	Chronic Congestions and Eruptions....	50

FAMILY CASES.

Case (Morocco) with above 35 large vials and Manual of Directions..... $10 00
Case (Morocco) of 20 large vials and book. 6 00

These remedies are sent by the case, single vial or box to any part of the country, free of charge, on receipt of price. Address

HUMPHREY'S
HOMŒPATHIC MEDICINE CO.
Office and Depot No. 109 Fulton St., New York.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

HUMPHREY'S SCIENTIFIC MANUEL on the Cure and Treatment of Disease, and its Cure, sent FREE on application.

Nervous Debility,
Vital Weakness and Prostration from overwork or indiscretion, is radically and promptly cured by
Humphrey's Homeopathic Specific No. 28.
Been in use 20 years, and is the most successful remedy known. Price $1 per vial, or 5 vials and a large vial of powder for $5, sent post free on receipt of price. HUMPHREY'S HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., 109 Fulton Street, New York. sel:lyW&R

KIDNEY-WORT
THE ONLY MEDICINE
That Acts at the Same Time on
THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, and the KIDNEYS.

These great organs are the natural cleansers of the system. If they work well, health will be perfect; if they become clogged, dreadful diseases are sure to follow with
TERRIBLE SUFFERING.
Biliousness, Headache, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Constipation and Piles, or Kidney Complaints, Gravel, Diabetes, Sediment in the Urine, Milky or Ropy Urine; or Rheumatic Pains and Aches,
are developed because the blood is poisoned with the humors that should have been expelled naturally.
KIDNEY-WORT
will restore the healthy action and all these destroying evils will be banished; neglect them and you will live but to suffer.
Thousands have been cured. Try it and you will add one more to the number. Take it and health will once more gladden your heart.
Why suffer longer from the torment of an aching back?
Why bear such distress from Constipation and Piles?
Why be so fearful because of disordered urine?
KIDNEY-WORT will cure you. Try a package at once and be satisfied.
It is a dry vegetable compound and
One Package makes six quarts of Medicine.
Your Druggist has it, or will get it for you. Insist upon having it. Price, $1.00.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.
(Will send post paid.)

SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP!
50 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

Pronounced by all to be the most **Pleasant** and **efficacious** remedy now in use, for the **cure of coughs, colds, croup, hoarseness,** tickling sensation of the throat, whooping cough, etc. **Over a million bottles sold within the last few years.** It gives relief wherever used, and has the power to impart benefit that **cannot** be had from the cough mixtures now in use. Sold by all Druggists at **25** cents per bottle.

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS are also highly recommended for curing liver complaint, constipation, sick-headaches, fever and ague, and all diseases of the stomach and liver. Sold by all Druggists at **25** cents per box.

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
oct:1yW Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEBILITY
AND
NERVOUSNESS
ARE CURED!

No organ of thought or action can be employed without the assistance of the blood, and no organ can be employed safely or with impunity without a supply of healthy blood. With healthy blood the exercised organs become well developed, whether they be muscular or intellectual By the use of FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES the blood is speedily vitalized and purified, and so made capable of producing a sound mind and a sound body.

"Persons suffering from impure blood, or whose health is giving way, either as ministers or those who study closely, will find in the Syrup the material to build them up, and the tonic to keep them there." DR. CLAY.

PITTSFIELD, ME., March 1872.

MR. JAMES I. FELLOWS.—*Dear Sir:* During the past two years I have given your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites a fair though somewhat severe trial in my practice, and am able to speak with confidence of its effects. In restoring persons suffering from emaciation and the debility following Diptheria, it has done wonders. I constantly recommend its use in all affections of the throat and lungs. In several cases considered hopeless, it has given relief, and the patients are fast recovering: among these are Consumptive and old Bronchial subjects, whose diseases have resisted the other modes of treatment. For impaired digestion, and in fact for debility from any cause, I know of nothing equal to it. Its direct effect in strengthening the nervous system renders it suitable for the majority of diseases.

I am, sir, yours truly, WM. S. HOWE, M. D.

NOTE.—It is only the independent, well-posted, and unselfish Physicians who can afford to prescribe this remedy. Experience has proved this. The highest class medical men in every large city where it is known, recommend it.

PRICE:
$1.50 per Bottle. $7.50 for SIX Bottles.
Sold by Joseph Fleming, J. Henderson & Bro., Harris & Ewing, and Fahnestock, Ewing & Co.
Sold by all Druggists. $1.50 per Bottle
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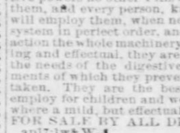

AYER'S
Cathartic Pills.

By Universal Accord, AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS are the best of all purgatives for family use. They are the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation and their extensive use by Physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, proves them the best and most effectual purgative Pill that medical science can devise. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use. In intrinsic value and curative powers no other Pills can be compared with them, and every person, knowing their virtues, will employ them, when needed. They keep the system in perfect order, and maintain in healthy action the whole machinery of life. Mild, searching and effectual, they are specially adapted to the needs of the digestive apparatus, derangements of which they prevent and cure, if timely taken. For the same reason, safest and best to employ for children and weakened constitutions, where a mild, but effectual cathartic is required.
FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.
apl7:lw&W-4

THE PUBLIC WILL TAKE NOTICE,

1st. That the Postmaster General has RESCINDED his order against the delivery of Mails to this Company.
2nd. That this is the only Lottery Company which has ever been declared legal by a United States Court.
3rd. That United States Circuit Court Judge Brown has declared its drawings not fraudulent.
4th. That Registered Letters will henceforth be delivered and Postal Orders paid as formerly.

Authorized by the Commonwealth of Ky. and Fairest in the World.

19th
Popular Monthly Drawing of the
COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO.,
At Macauley's Theatre, in the City of Louisville, On **THURSDAY, APRIL 29th, 1880.**
THESE DRAWINGS, authorized BY ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE OF 1869 AND SUSTAINED BY ALL THE COURTS OF KENTUCKY OCCUR REGULARLY ON THE LAST DAY OF EVERY MONTH (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AND ARE SUPERVISED BY PROMINENT CITIZENS OF THE STATE.
The Management call attention to the Grand Opportunity presented of obtaining for only $2 any of THE FOLLOWING PRIZES:

1 Prize		$30,000
1 Prize		10,000
1 Prize		5,000
10 Prizes,	$1,000 each	10,000
20 Prizes,	500 each	10,000
100 Prizes,	100 each	10,000
200 Prizes,	50 each	10,000
600 Prizes,	20 each	12,000
1,000 Prizes,	10 each	10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9 Prizes, $300		$2,700
9 Prizes, 200	each	1,800
9 Prizes, 100	each	900
1,960 Prizes,		$112,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1. 27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.
All application for club rates should be made to the home office.
Full list of drawing published in Louisville Courier-Journal and New York Herald, and mailed to all ticket-holders. REMIT MONEY BY MAIL OR EXPRESS. Address R. M. BOARDMAN, Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky., or at No. 307 and 309 Broadway, New York. ap1:TTS-Bctd-&W3t

FOR RENT—THE DESIRABLE AND comfortable residence, at No. 37 Hemlock street, Allegheny, near Federal street and the Parks. Six rooms, kitchen, attic and basement, bath room and gas throughout the house. Low rent to a reliable tenant. For particulars apply to MAX SCHAMBERG, European Steamship Office, No. 151 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF SECond-hand Boilers in good order, ranging from 24 to 42 inches diameter, and from 10 to 28 feet, double flued and cylinder. Boiler Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Also a large stock of new boilers on hand. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works No. 18 Water street. R. MUNROE.
ap4:tlu&W

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DENTIST,
211 Penn Avenue 211
PITTSBURGH, PA.
OFFICE HOURS—From 9 o'clock A. M. to 4:30 P. M. jy4:1yd&W

Rent paid two-and-a-quarter years buys one.
MASON AND HAMLIN ORGANS
BEST CABINET OR PARLOR ORGANS IN THE WORLD; winners of highest distinction at Every World's Fair for Thirteen Years. Prices, $51, $57, $95, $24, $108 to $600 and upwards. Also for easy payments, $5 a month, or $6 38 a quarter and upward. Catalogues free.
MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.,
154 Tremont St., Boston; 46 East 14th St. (Union Square), New York; 250 Wabash Avenue, Chicago. mh20:4tW

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine my3:W1y

$72 A WEEK, $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. my24:1yW

$350 A MONTH—Agents Wanted—75 best selling articles in the world; 1 sample *free.* Address **Jay Bronson,** Detroit, Mich. oct1:1yW

$66 A WEEK in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. my24:1yW

48 Page Gilt Bound Floral Autograph Album, illustrated with Birds, Scrolls, Ferns and Flowers; also 47 select quotations, all 15c, including agent's card outfit (75 styles) 25c (stamps taken) E. T. Hyde, West Haven, Ct. fe14:eow4tW

WANTED—Salesman for each State. Salary $75 to $100 and expenses. Goods sold by sample. LA BELLE MANUFACTURING CO., Chicago. ja31:Weow4t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BEST OF ALL LINIMENTS FOR MAN AND BEAST.

For more than a third of a century the **Mexican Mustang Liniment** has been known to millions all over the world as the only safe reliance for the relief of accidents and pain. It is a medicine above price and praise—**the best of its kind.** For every form of external pain the

MEXICAN

Mustang Liniment is without an equal. **It penetrates flesh and muscle to the very bone**—making the continuance of pain and inflamation impossible. Its effects upon Human Flesh and the Brute Creation are equally wonderful. The Mexican

MUSTANG

Liniment is needed by somebody in every house. Every day brings news of **the agony of an awful scald or burn** subdued, of **rheumatic martyrs** restored, or a **valuable horse or ox saved** by the healing power of this

LINIMENT

which speedily cures such ailments of the HUMAN FLESH as
Rheumatism, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Contracted Muscles, Burns and Scalds, Cuts, Bruises and Sprains, Poisonous Bites and Stings, Stiffness, Lameness, Old Sores, Ulcers, Frostbites, Chilblains, Sore Nipples, Caked Breast, and indeed every form of external disease. It heals without scars.
For the BRUTE CREATION it cures
Sprains, Swinny, Stiff Joints, Founder, Harness Sores, Hoof Diseases, Foot Rot, Screw Worm, Scab, Hollow Horn, Scratches, Windgalls, Spavin, Thrush, Ringbone, Old Sores, Poll Evil, Fllm upon the Sight and every other ailment to which the occupants of the Stable and Stock Yard are liable.
The **Mexican Mustang Liniment** always cures and never disappoints; and it is, positively,

THE BEST OF ALL LINIMENTS FOR MAN OR BEAST.

KNOW THYSELF.

THE untold miseries that result from indiscretion in early life may be alleviated and cured. Those who doubt this assertion should purchase the new medical work published by the PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Boston, entitled THE SCIENCE OF LIFE; or, SELF-PRESERVATION. Exhausted vitality, nervous and physical debility, or vitality impaired by the errors of youth or too close application to business, may be restored and manhood regained.
Two hundredth edition, revised and enlarged, just published. It is a standard medical work, the best in the English language, written by a physician of great experience, to whom was awarded a gold and jewelled medal by the National Medical Association. It contains beautiful and very expensive engravings. Three hundred pages, more than 50 valuable prescriptions for all forms of prevailing disease, the result of many years of extensive and successful practice, either one of which is worth ten times the price of the book. Bound in French cloth; price only $1, sent by mail post-paid.
The London Lancet says: "No person should be without this valuable book. The author is a noble benefactor."
An illustrated sample sent to all on receipt of 6 cents for postage.
These advertisements, by permission, to JOS. S. FISHER, President; W. F. INGRAHAM, Vice President; W. PAINE, M. D.; C. S. GAUNT, M. D.; J. C. HOLLOWAY, M. D.; W. H. RAWLINS, M. D.; J. R. HOLCOMB, M. D.; N. R. LYNCH, M. D., and M. R. O'CONNELL, M. D., faculty of the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery; also the faculty of the American University of Philadelphia; also Hon. P. A. BISSELL, M. D., President of the National Medical Association.
Address DR. W. H. PARKER, No. 4 Bulfinch Street, Boston, Mass.
The author may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience. ja3:1yW

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SOMERS, BROTHER & CO.,
Produce Commission Merchants,
NO. 211 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Refer to the Masonic Bank and to the business community. Issue Weekly, Semi-Weekly and Daily Market Reports; also, Circulars of Instructions and Advice. Sent Free on application. ja3:1yW

L. S. L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FIFTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS E, at NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, MAY 11th, 1880—120th Monthly Drawing.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, **for the term of Twenty-five years,** to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, which pledge has been renewed by an overwhelming popular vote, securing its franchise in the new constitution adopted December 2d, A. D. 1879, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000.
Its Grand Single Number Distribution will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. *It never scales or postpones.*
Look at the following Distribution:
CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000.
100,000 TICKETS AT $2 EACH.
HALF-TICKETS, $1.
LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize		$30,000
1 Capital Prize		10,000
1 Capital Prize		5,000
2 Prizes of	$2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of	1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of	500	10,000
100 Prizes of	100	10,000
200 Prizes of	50	10,000
500 Prizes of	20	10,000
1,000 Prizes of	10	10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9 Approximation Prizes of	$300	2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of	200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of	100	900
1,857 Prizes, amounting to		$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all points, to whom liberal compensation will be paid. Write, clearly stating full address, for further information, or send orders by express or in a Registered Letter or Money Order by mail addressed only to **M. A. DAUPHIN,** New Orleans, La., or same person at **No. 319 Broadway, New York.**
All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY.
N. B.—This Company has NO AGENTS in the BRITISH POSSESSIONS, and all persons pretending to be so and soliciting orders by circulars or otherwise are SWINDLERS.
ap14:1y&wcw:Wap17-4t

OPIUM
AND MORPHINE HABIT, that bane of Society so agonizing and destructive in its consequences, blunting all the finer feelings, captivating the will, inflicting the most savage punishment and cruel bondage, **CURED** without suffering. No publicity. Address Dr. BATE, 13 Park Row, New York. *Advice free.* no22:1yW

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5, Free. Address—STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. (my24:1yW

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER,
No. 302 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Continues to afford reliable special treatment in all PRIVATE, NERVOUS and URINARY DISEASES. Cures warranted. SPERMATORRHŒA or seminal weakness resulting from Self-Abuse or other causes, producing Nervous Debility, Night Emissions, Despondency, Dizziness, Dimness of Sight, Pimples on the Face, Weakness of Mind and Body; also IMPOTENCY, Loss of Sexual Power, Sterrility, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.
GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURE, ORCHITIS, all urinary diseases, and SYPHILIS (all forms), consisting of Skin Eruptions, Ulcers in the Mouth, Throath or on Other Parts of the Body, are thoroughly cured, and Blood Poison perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and has a diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. The establishment is central and retired and so arranged that patients see the Doctor only. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent Sealed for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only

Marriage and Health Guide,
144 pages, fine illustrations. Price **25** cents. A private instructor for the married and those about to marry, relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. About reproduction, impediments to marriage—causes, consequences. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Sold at office, or sent by mail securely sealed on receipt of price in money or postage stamps. Address, DR. WHITTIER, 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. Williams
298 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Speedily cures all Private, Nervous, and Chronic diseases of both males and females without mercury or hindrance from business. Also Catarrh and all Throat and Lung affections.
No Fee required until Cured.
from responsible parties. All diseases of the **Kidneys** and **Bladder,** and old cases of **Gleet, Syphilitic** and **Mercurial affections** of the throat, skin, or bones, are **cured for Life.**

YOUNG, MIDDLE-AGED AND OLD MEN
suffering from the terrible effects of **Seminal Weakness,** and **Loss of Sexual Power** as the result of **Self-abuse** in youth, **Sexual Excesses** in maturer years, or other causes, producing **Emissions, Nervousness, Pimples on the face, Cough, Indigestion, Loss of Memory,** etc., rendering marriage improper or unhappy, are permanently cured in half the usual time and expense **where others have failed.**
The **Doctor** is a **regular graduate** of one of the oldest Medical Colleges in Ohio. Age with experience can be relied upon. His "**Vegetable specifics**" were never known to fail in curing even the **worst cases.** Patients treated by mail and express every where, but where possible, a personal consultation is preferred, which is free, and sacredly confidential. Write for a list of questions. **No quack literature** published.
Dr. W's Specific No. 2 is a sure remedy for Seminal Weakness, Nightly Emissions, and loss of Power, caused by self-abuse or excessive indulgence. Price of Dr W's Specific, $2 per bottle: Injection, $1; sent every-where, by express. Office Hours, 9 to 4 & 7 to 8 P.M. Sundays, 2 to 4 P.M.

To Nervous Sufferers—The Great European Remedy—Dr. J. B. Simpson's Specific Medicine.

It is a positive cure for Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and all diseases resulting from Self-Abuse, as Mental Anxiety, Loss of Memory, Pains in Back or Side, and diseases that lead to Consumption, Insanity and an early grave. This Specific Medicine is being used with wonderful success.

Pamphlet sent free to all. Write for them and; get full particulars.
Price, Specific, $1.00 per package, or six packages for $5.00. Address all orders to
J. B. SIMPSON MEDICINE CO.,
Nos. 104 and 106 Main St. Buffalo, N. Y.,
Sold in Pittsburgh, wholesale and retail by Jos. Fleming, No. 84 Market street.

TRADE MARK. **Seminal Pastille** PATENTED.
A entirely New and positively effective cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotency by its only true way, viz., Direct Application to the principal Seat of the Disease. This is a new discovery, and is the only remedy in the world that will restore sexual vitality in old or young men, when all the ordinary remedies fail. This mode of treatment has been discovered by the proprietors of the Seminal Pastille, after years of close study and experiment, and they have the satisfaction of knowing that it is the most successful remedy ever discovered. Practical observation enables us to say with confidence that in no case will it fail to effect a permanent cure, even in cases of the most aggravated character. Sent by mail, securely sealed, on receipt of price, $2 per box. Pamphlet free. Sold by druggists generally. Ask your druggist for it. If he has not got it, send to us. Agents wanted in every town. Liberal terms to the trade. Address all orders to the Manufacturers, HARRIS REMEDY CO., Sole Proprietors, 306 North 9th St., St. Louis, Mo.
HARRIS REMEDY CO. MFG CHEMISTS,
Market and 9th Streets, ST. LOUIS, MO.

PRESCRIPTION FREE
For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Sexual Debility, Nervousness, Despondency, Confusion of Ideas, Nervous Prostration, Defective Memory, and all Disorders Brought on by Secret Habits and Excesses. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address DR. JAQUES & CO., 130 West Sixth Street, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

NERVOUS DEBILITY
EXHAUSTED VITALITY, enervation of body and mind; physical weakness, nervousness, indisposition from excess, study, business, or any cause. Skin affections, scrofulous conditions, blood impurities, permanently cured. Each case a separate study. Thirty years experience. Send 25 cents for People's Medical Adviser, 112 pages. Address Dr. BATE, 13 Park Row, New York. *Advice free.* no22:1yW

YOUNG MEN
And Older People—We send on 30 days' trial, ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELTS, BANDS, Suspensories, Trusses, and other appliances, to those suffering from Nervousness, Debility, Weakness, or Lost Vitality, *from any cause;* or to those afflicted with Rheumatism, Paralysis, Dyspepsia, Liver or Kidney Troubles, or any disease requiring such aid. Illustrated Pamphlet. Address as above for our Illustrated Pamphlet. Address
VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich. fe14:1y W

POLITICAL.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The National Democratic Committee having met in the City of Washington, February 23d, has appointed Tuesday, the 22d of June next, at noon, as the time, and chosen the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, as the place of holding the National Democratic Convention. Each State is entitled to a representation therein double the number of its Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States. All Democratic, Conservative, and other citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political associations or differences, who can unite with us in constitutional government, are cordially invited to join in the delegation of the Convention.
At the last National Convention, held in the city of St. Louis, in 1876, the following resolution was adopted:
Resolved, That the States be requested to instruct the delegates to the National Democratic Convention, held in 1880, whether it be desirable to continue the two-thirds rule longer, in force in the National Convention, and that the National Convention, and that the National Committee insert such request in the calendar of the next Convention.
[Signed.] W. H. BARNUM,
FRED. O. PIERCE, Chairman.
Secretary.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

The delegates elected from the several Senatorial and Representative Districts of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, will meet at Harrisburg, in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Wednesday, April 28th, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, in State Convention to nominate a candidate for Judge of Supreme Court, of Pennsylvania; a candidate for Auditor General; two electors at large and twenty-seven district electors for the said Commonwealth and four delegates at large, and fifty-four Representative delegates to represent the Democracy of Pennsylvania, in the National Democratic Convention. GEO. W. MILLER, Chairman.
GEORGE R. GUSS,
FRANK H. CRAWFORD,
J. IRVIN STEEL,
W. S. GERGORY, } Secretaries.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PITTSBURGH, APRIL 16, 1880.

NOTICE TO ICE MERCHANTS

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until FRIDAY, 23d inst., exclusive, for furnishing the several County offices and Courts with ice during the present season.
Bids must be by the ton and delivered at the Court House, daily, in such quantities as the Commissioners, or their agent, may direct.
GEORGE ALEXANDER, Controller.
PER HENRY SNIVELY, Clerk. ap16

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The partnership of R. & S. WOODS, Attorneys at Law, was dissolved on November 30, 1879, by the death of Robert Woods, senior partner. All persons indebted to said firm are required to make immediate payment to the undersigned, as surviving partner, who alone is authorized to settle the same, and those having claims against said firm will present them for settlement at my office, corner of Cherry alley and Diamond street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
STEPHEN WOODS, Jr.,
Attorney at Law,
No. 85 Diamond St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
PITTSBURGH, PA., March 23, 1880.
mh30:2d-Wpd:tuth

A CARD.—TO ALL WHO are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City. ap14:eod Wap17-1y

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain, or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Stictures, Disease of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genereal Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

DR. WHITTIER, 302 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. continues to afford reliable special treatment in all private diseasesses. SPERMATORRHŒA, SEMINAL WEAKNESS and IMPOTENCY, LOSS OF SEXUAL VIGOR, caused by abuses or indiscretion, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF

TILDEN AT WASHINGTON.

A Study of the Jobbing Influences Opposed to Him.

Plunder Schemes the Motive of the Incessant Libels.

[Special Correspondence of The Pittsburgh Post]
WASHINGTON, D. C. April 14, 1880.

This is a good place to study the opposition to Tilden. Here, probably, better than anywhere else, can the motive for the abuse, calumny and constant villification of the rightful President be best discerned. Here one comes into personal contact with the men who for various reasons defame the character of Samuel J. Tilden. Here the repudiators of Virginia and Tennessee, the adherents of Tammany Hall and the corruptionists of every sort and degree meet on common ground in the capital of the nation. All are opposed to Tilden and each class vies with the other in his defamation. There is not a canal thief, a Tammany thief, a repudiator of debts, a lobbyist, a jobber, a Southern claimant, nor a man who wants big appropriations, or a magnificent government, that is not loud in his denunciation of Mr. Tilden. Those who want economical government, those who favor retrenchment and reform, follow his standard in Congress and out of Congress, but every man who disbelieves in the simple, honest government of the fathers is his enemy and never loses an opportunity to traduce him and bespatter him with mud. It has been truly said that "when bad men conspire good men should unite," and the fact that all the corruptionists in the country of both parties are bitter against Tilden should only make the the friends of good government more devoted to his cause. The people who are carried away with the clamor that has been raised about Tilden's ears should remember that Jefferson's correspondence is filled with allusion to the "unbounded calumnies" heaped upon him, and that Jackson, after having been defrauded out of the Presidency in 1824 by the Clay-Adams intrigue, much the same as Tilden was cheated in 1876, was branded as a murderer, adulterer and an outlaw. Parton says: "General Jackson was accused of every crime, offense and impropriety that man was ever known to be guilty of," and history records that Jackson's wife was literally killed by the slanders heaped upon herself and husband by the latter's political enemies. So with Tilden; no aspersion is too foul, no charge is too grave, no accusation is too incredible to be laid at his door, and to gain currency with those politicians and those newspapers whose business it is to kill him off. There is as much reason to charge Tilden with responsibility for the famine in Ireland, as to charge him with complicity with the dead-beat Finley's threatening letter to Springer, in the Donnelly case, and people here are well aware of the fact, but that does not prevent the industrious dissemination of the lie into remote parts of the country where, through ignorance of the circumstances, it will readily be believed. Of the same character is the persistent lying about the result of the State and County Conventions of the Democracy throughout the country. Tilden has carried the three States of Oregon, Iowa and Nebraska, and yet his enemies are assiduously circulating the report that they have all gone against him. When a county in Pennsylvania declares for Tilden it is made to appear the other way by Tilden's detractors. And so with regard to his health. Every day or so the report is started in New York, Washington or somewhere else that Tilden is a feeble, paralytic old man momentarily expecting the approach of death, and one enterprising paper even has the doctors engaged in holding a *post mortem* examination over his remains. This is all done for effect by men who have no interest in the Democratic party, whose sole principle in politics is public plunder, and whose places are in the lobbies of Congress. These are the men who are hounding Tilden, and with reason, for they know full well that if he ever takes the Presidential office he will, in the language of Judge Black, "let the water on and cleanse the augean stables." The cry against Tilden comes from the corruptionists and ought not to be heeded by honest Democrats. Let it be remembered that Jefferson and Jackson were subjected to the same venomous assaults and that every great man who aspires to the Presidency must pass through the same ordeal. Jefferson, speaking of what he terms the "federal unction for lying and slandering," says it seems to be fixed that falsehood and calumny are to be their ordinary engines of opposition to candidates for high office. So it is with the corruptionists who are crying out against Tilden because he would, if President, shut off their opportunities for plundering the Treasury.

THE RESULT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Nearly all of the counties have held their conventions and 225 of the 251 delegates have already been chosen. Of these 65 are instructed for Tilden and 93 others are opposed to Wallace, leaving the latter 67 adherents, against 158 opposed to his personal dictation. Of the 93 uninstructed anti-Wallace men already elected at least two-thirds are for Tilden, which gives Tilden the majority of the whole number of delegates to the Convention. The statement in detail of the several counties has been carefully made up and will be found absolutely correct as to the *status* of the delegates. In Philadelphia, as is well known, there are contesting delegations. The one known as the Vaux delegation will be solid against Wallace, while the McGowan delegation stands 20 anti-Wallace to 26 Wallace. This calculation is based on the assumption that the McGowan people will be seated, but this is still an open question, the probability being that both will be seated with half a vote each, and this statement simply puts the matter in the worst light for the anti-Wallace men in which it can be viewed.

THE DELEGATES CHOSEN.

The following is the detailed list of delegates chosen up to this date exclusive of Philadelphia: Deleware—3 anti-Wallace. Bucks—3 Wallace, 2 anti-Wallace. Berks—7 instructed for Tilden. Lancaster—8 anti-Wallace. Dauphin—4 Wallace. Lehigh—4 anti-Wallace. Lebanon—3 instructed for Tilden. Northampton—4 Wallace. Chester—5 anti-Wallace. Luzerne and Lackawanna—7 anti-Wallace, 4 Wallace. Pike—2 instructed for Tilden. Carbon—2 instructed for Tilden. Bradford—2 Wallace; 2 anti-Wallace. Wyoming—1 instructed for Tilden. Lycoming—5 instructed for Tilden. Cameron—1 Wallace Susquehanna—2 anti-Wallace, 1 Wallace Snyder—1 Wallace. Northumberland—3 anti-Wallace. York—5 anti-Wallace. Schuylkill—7 anti-Wallace, 1 Wallace. Perry—1 Wallace. Mifflin—1 Wallace. Juniata—2 Wallace. Cumberland—3 anti-Wallace. Franklin—3 instructed for Tilden. Huntington—3 Wallace. Clinton—1 Wallace. Clearfield—1 Wallace. Centre—2 instructed for Tilden. Blair—3 Wallace. Cambria—1 Wallace, 1 anti-Wallace. Fulton—1, Wallace. Indiana—2 anti-Wallace. Jefferson—2 instructed for Tilden. Clarion—2 instructed for Tilden. Forest—2, instructed for Tilden. Westmoreland—4 instructed for Tilden. Fayette—2 Wallace, 1 anti-Wallace. Armstrong—3 instructed for Tilden. Allegheny—18 instructed for Tilden. Beaver—3 instructed for Tilden. Washington—3 instructed for Tilden. Mercer—2 Wallace. 1 anti-Wallace. Warren, 1 anti-Wallace. Venango—3 anti-Wallace, 1 Wallace. Erie—4 anti-Wallace, 1 Wallace. Crawford 5 anti-Wallace. Sullivan—1 anti-Wallace. Columbia—2 anti Wallace. Montour—1 anti-Wallace.

A prominent Pennsylvania politician who was here to-day and conferred with Wallace, says that Wallace has lost his temper because he has lost the State.

T. H.

WHO KILLED MRS. SMITH?

This is Still the Question that Vexes the Detectives.

A Russian Peddler Arrested at Uniontown on Suspicion.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Post.]

GREENSBURG, PA., April 15.—The Coroner's inquest upon the body of Mrs. Rachel Smith, whose death by violence at the hands of an unknown assassin, has already been reported in your columns, reconvened this afternoon. The body sat with closed doors, but it is understood no further developments were made than what are already known. The unusual circumstance of a secret session however has given rise to the belief that the jury is cognizant of certain facts not deemed proper for the public at present to know. Search for the assassin still continues and it is rumored some important developments are soon to be made. The inquest adjourned to meet on Saturday.

AMOS.

The best clue to the murder of Mrs. Smith at Adamsburg, has been successfully followed out. It resulted in the arrest of M. Frank, a German peddler whose home is on Tunnel street, in this city. He follows peddling tinware, glassware and such like, taking in pay rags, wool, sheep pelts, hides, fur, old iron or anything that he can sell readily. He travels with a horse and wagon, and is well known in Westmoreland and Fayette counties. He is about fifty years of age, large in frame and rather loose looking, with coarse features and big feet and hands. He wears a coarse beard, whiskers and moustache, black in color, and not calculated to improve his appearance, as it gives him a sinister look. His complexion is weather beaten, and blotched from excessive drinking, but his eyes have a good natured twinkle that is the only good point in his face. Detective Geary found him at Uniontown and had no trouble in making the arrest.

Frank says he is not guilty, and that he will be able to prove his innocence when the time comes. He admits having been at Greensburg about the time of the murder, but never was at Adamsburg. He gives an account of himself from the 6th inst. until his arrest, which the officers will verify and see if he is correct. He says he was in Greensburg on the 6th day of April, as the officer alleges, and made the shipments referred to. He left there immediately, drove to Mt. Pleasant, made another shipment from that point, and returned to Tarr's Station, P. R. R., from which place he came to Pittsburgh on Saturday night week, arriving in the city at seven o'clock. He left again on Monday and went over the same route, taking in Uniontown. He had left his horse and wagon near Tarr's Station, on the P. R. R., and on returning last week got it, drove to Mt. Pleasant, then to Connellsville and thence to Uniontown, where he was arrested.

Detective Geary brought Frank to this city where he was lodged in the Central Station for awhile. During this time he was visited by his wife and several friends. He took the matter very coolly and told all who talked with him that he was innocent of the crime and knew nothing of it except what had been told him. His wife, after conversing with him awhile said she was sure he knew nothing of it. So confident is she of his innocence that she gives herself no uneasiness about the matter, but goes on peddling tinware and notions about the city as usual.

Frank was taken to Greensburg on Saturday by the detective. A large crowd was waiting at the depot to see the supposed murderer, it being generally believed from the description given of Frank that he was the man. However, when he alighted from the train there was quite a feeling of disappointment manifested. He didn't seem to fill the bill exactly. Some even thought Detective Geary came as near it as Frank, except the age and rough appearance. 'Squire Morris, acting Coroner, at once convened the jury and heard the detective's story, after which a verdict of death from blows on the head inflicted by some person or persons unknown, was rendered.

Frank said he didn't want to go to jail, but he would do whatever they said. He wants to have his witnesses on hands by Thursday, the day set for a preliminary hearing, when he feels confident he will be released. Public opinion seems to be almost altogether on his side. Even the detectives are not "dead sure" they have the right man in the right place. Chief Pender has another clue, but he will not give it away. The Greensburg detectives also have clues, but so far none of them have panned out very strong.

BRIBERY BUSINESS.

The Remaining Riot Bribers to be Tried May 29th.

HARRISBURG, April 16.—It has been decided to try the remaining six riot bribery cases, and the 29th has been set as the day. It was supposed at the time Petroff was convicted that the others would be abandoned, and some of the counsel for the Commonwealth in the conversations left that impression. District Attorney Hollinger and Charles S. Wolfe, however, say that no person was authorized to make any announcement whatever, that the cases against Messrs. Long, Smith, Clarke, McCune, Leisenring and Shoemaker would be abandoned, and so far as those who have the matter in charge are concerned, they will prosecute it to the end. They intimate that in view of recent proceedings it would be entirely out of place to talk of letting up on the unconvicted. Detective Anderson returned to-day from the Cumberland Valley where he has been subpœning witnesses against Long and McCune, and to-morrow will start out again to subpœna witnesses against the others.

TAKE AYER'S SARSAPARILLA to purify the blood and purge out the humors, pimples, boils and sores which are merely emblems of the rottenness within.

THE IMPENDING CONFLICT

Tilden's Candidacy Necessary to Save the Party in New York.

Utter Demoralization Sure to Follow Kelly's Success.

Don Cameron Still Holds to Grant and His 58 Delegates.

TILDEN IN ARMS.

"THE MOST EARNEST CONTEST OF HIS LIFE.

[N. Y. Special in Washington Star of Saturday.]

I have learned direct from those in Tilden's confidence, and you may rely upon this as absolutely correct, that he has not decided to withdraw as a candidate. On the contrary, Governor Tilden is making the most earnest, though quiet, political contest of his life to save the Democracy of New York State for the coming Presidential campaign; and, however this results personally to himself, he will be satisfied if the State is saved to the Democratic party. He believes that if the power of John Kelly and his faction (as he terms it) is not destroyed this spring the State is lost to the Democracy in November, and hopelessly lost thereafter if the full or partial control of its organization is left in the hands of Mr. Kelly. This is the precise situation, which Governor Tilden regards as much higher than a mere personal candidacy. In his opinion, if the legitimate organization and control of the party are not retained and enforced in every election precinct in the State of New York it is quite immaterial whether he or any other Democrat is nominated at Cincinnati, for this State could not be carried for him. To surrender to or compromise with Mr. Kelly, Governor Tilden holds, would be as fatal now to the party in the State as a surrender would have been by the regular State Convention to Mr. Kelly's Secession Convention last fall at Syracuse. When Mr. Kelly and his following return to the regular organization, the question of Presidential candidates and the further control of the party machinery in New York may be an open one, but not until then. I give you the facts as I find them.

Editorially the *Star* says: "The special dispatch to the *Star*, giving the position of Mr. Tilden, is from a confidential friend of the Gramercy Park statesman, and it may be accepted as entirely reliable."

DON CAMERON

FIRM IN THE FAITH OF GRANT'S NOMINATION AND ELECTION.

A Washington special gives an interview between Don Cameron and General Weitzel of Cincinnati, on Saturday, in which Cameron told Weitzel that he had no doubt but that Grant would be nominated at Chicago on the first ballot, if, indeed there was a ballot. Said he:

"Col. Weitzel, as to Ohio I think the Ohio Republicans should give Sherman a complimentary vote in the Chicago Convention, because such a course will keep the State from breaking up its delegation between Grant and Blaine, and the chances seem to be that Blaine would get the bulk of the delegation if Sherman is pushed aside. I have, however, no doubt of Grant's nomination. No other candidate has any reasonable chance of success."

Senator Cameron showed Colonel Weitzel a list of the delegations he expected Grant would carry. Lew says this is a good deal more than enough, but he considers that he was shown it in confidence, and refuses to give the Cameron estimate.

Cameron told Weitzel that the Grant managers had no literary bureaus, and that moreover, they didn't propose to establish any; that the confidence of Grant's friends, was such that none were needed. "The people," he added, "know all about Grant, without the aid of biographical sketches, gotten up for campaign purposes." He rather ridiculed the management, especially of the Sherman Literary Bureau.

As to the rumor circulated that there will be a defection in the Pennsylvania delegation against Grant, Cameron said: "I am satisfied as to that point. Pennsylvania will cast her fifty-eight votes for Grant."

AT HAYES' HOME.

JOHN SHERMAN GETS A BACK-HAND BLOW.

FREMONT, Ohio, April 17.—A large and enthusiastic Republican Convention was held here to-day. The following delegates were appointed to Columbus: Hon. Mahlon Chances, Dr. J. B. Rice, Col. J. M. Linson, O. G. Sanford and J. Hilbish, all for Blaine. Resolutions in favor of Blaine were passed.

SHERMAN SWEEPS COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS, April 17.—For the first time in the history of the Republican party here its adherents are so divided and determined as to their choice for President that they have carried the contest to primary meetings in wards and townships. The Blaine men elected their delegates in the Third ward and Truro township. The Sherman people carry all the rest as far as heard from—thirteen wards of fourteen in the city and a proportionate number of townships in the country. In the city 1,903 Sherman votes and 1,099 Blaine votes were cast in all.

THE UNIT RULE.

Speaker Randall on Its Adoption by the State Convention.

Speaker Randall has written the following letter to a prominent Democratic politician in Pennsylvania, in reply to an inquiry as to the former's views with regard to the unit rule in the forthcoming State Convention:

DEAR SIR: Your inquiry received. I am opposed to the unit rule because it fetters and practically disfranchises the minority. In Pennsylvania the delegates to the National Convention, are chosen by districts, and the State Convention, having nothing to do with their appointment, has no power to direct the manner in which their votes shall be cast. With the four delegates-at-large who are elected by the State Convention, the course is of course different. The unit rule has been a convenient device by which to shackle the Republican party in Pennsylvania and to subject it to absolute personal domination, and it is not at all desirable to engraft the practice upon the policy of the Democratic party. With us the people govern in their own way. The Lancaster resolution of 1877, to which you refer as a precedent, goes for nothing, as it had not the judgment of a full Convention in its favor.

Yours truly, [Signed] S. J. RANDALL.

George M. Dallas of Philadelphia, in a recent interview with a *Times'* reporter, expressed these sentiments on the same subject:

I observe that the correspondent of the *Times* states that those who are friendly to Mr. Tilden's candidacy are desirous that the State Convention should instruct the delegation from Pennsylvania to the Federal Convention to vote as a unit, but for myself, while I desire the nomination of Mr. Tilden, I would be opposed to what is called the unit rule and would not desire instructions, but believe that the delegates should be left free to cast their several votes according to their respective views and without being instructed for or against any candidate. So far as I know, and I do not know much, there is no feeling or desire among the friends of Mr. Tilden in this State different from those which I have expressed as my own.

The sentiments expressed by Speaker Randall and Mr. Dallas represent the views very generally entertained in the western part of the State, on the subject of the unit rule. The Democracy of Erie county at their late Convention adopted this resolution.

Resolved, That we condemn and denounce the tyrannical practice of compelling a State delegation to the National Convention to vote as a unit for any candidate, because it ignores the right of the minority and transforms each delegate from an independent and true representative of the people, into a gagged and manacled one man tool. And that we earnestly request the Erie county delegates to the ensuing Democratic State Convention to use every honorable effort to secure an unpledged, uninstructed and uninfluenced delegation of wise, able and independent men to the National Convention at Cincinnati.

And in Greene county the mass Convention held at Waynesburg passed the following by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That our delegate to the State Convention be, and he is hereby instructed, to use his vote and influence against the adoption of what is known as the "*unit rule*" for governing the votes of our delegates to the National Convention at Cincinnati—such *unit rule* being anti-Democratic in principle, and fraught with danger to the peace and well-being of the party.

In many other counties similar resolutions have been adopted and there is no doubt if the attempt is made at Harrisburg to impose the unit rule on the party that it will fail. The action of the Convention at Lancaster in 1876, as Speaker Randall points out, is no precedent, for the unit rule resolution in that Convention was cunningly withheld until the hour of adjournment when most of the delegates had left, and those that remained knew and cared little, such was the confusion, about what they were voting on.

THE PENALTY OF INFIDELITY.

How an Imitator of Bob Ingersoll was Treated in a Pennsylvania Village.

IRWIN STATION, PA., April 18.—This village has a Liberal League. Some of the most prominent citizens are members of it. In January 1879, the league engaged B. F. Underwood, the noted infidel lecturer, to deliver a series of discourses. The school house in the village does duty, on all occasions, as a town hall. The league contracted with Dr. McCormick, President of the School Board, for the use of the building during the Underwood lecture course. The lectures were announced in the local papers of the county. The churches took the matter up. On the Sunday previous to the time set for the first appearance of Underwood, all the preachers in Irwin made the lecturer their pulpit subject. They denounced by name the parties who had arranged for the Liberal discourses. Influence was brought to bear on the School Board, and at a meeting of the Board a resolution forbidding the Liberal League opening the school house for Underwood was passed. Dr. McCormick, the President, refused to annul the contract he had made with the League. Underwood appeared at the village ready to lecture on the day appointed. Dr. McCormick gave the manager of the League an order on the janitor of the school house for the key to the building. The janitor had previously delivered the key to the High Constable of the village. The Constable refused to give it up. At the hour advertised for the lecture 500 people had assembled about the school house. A. M. Browser and Mr. Crookston, prominent citizens and members of the League, appeared on the scene and opened the school house with a crowbar. The room was lighted and the crowd flocked in. Leading representatives of the churches were present. Mr. Underwood began his lecture, and was greeted with hoots, catcalls, and uncomplimentary remarks. The noise was so great and continuous that the lecturer was forced to stop, and the meeting broke up amid the greatest excitement. The next day Messrs. Browser, Crookston, and Underwood were arrested on a charge of forcible entry and detainer and blasphemy. The parties gave bail to appear for trial. That night Underwood succeeded in delivering his lecture on "Science against the Bible."

Yesterday the case against Browser, Crookston and Underwood came up for trial at Greensburg. As it was understood that Anthony Comstock was pushing the prosecution, great interest was taken in the case. Comstock did not enter the court, but was in the neighborhood. Ex-United States Senator Edgar A. Cowan appeared for the defence, and H. P. Laird conducted the prosecution. The prosecution claimed damages for injury done to the school house by breaking into it, and for the "immoral and blasphemous" use to which it had been put. The amount of the damage was placed at $500. The injury done to the building, by the way, was repaired the next day for twenty-five cents. The jury considered the case for half an hour. They then returned with a verdict against the defendants, awarding damages to the amount of $150. The case will doubtless be carried to the Supreme Court.

STILL THE COALITION

The Uses of Federal Patronage in Lancaster County.

[Lancaster Intelligencer of Thursday.]

It was neither just nor judicious in Senator Wallace to arrange with certain huckstering Republican politicians that all the Democratic census enumerators to be appointed in Lancaster county be "placed" in the upper Senatorial district, and that Superintendent Snowden should "take his orders" from a single Democrat, retained by Senators Cameron and Wallace to dispense the enumeratorships in consideration of the support of delegates to the State Convention "in support of Mr. Wallace's interests." The whole bargain was highly discreditable to all concerned, and since the consideration cannot be delivered the contract may as well be annulled. Let there be a fair deal all around and the favors be passed regardless of selfish factional interests. *Verbum sap.*

TILDEN AHEAD.

A Big Majority in the Syracuse Convention.

ALBANY, April 16.—The *Argus* to-morrow will contain the following: Out of a total membership of 384 delegates to the Democratic Convention to be held at Syracuse next Tuesday we are now advised of the election of 200. Of this number 200 are Tilden men, 40 anti-Tilden and 20 doubtful or preferences unknown.

The Greatest Blessing.

A simple, pure, harmless remedy, that comes every time, and prevents disease by keeping the blood pure, stomach regular, kidneys and liver active, is the greatest blessing ever conferred upon man. Hop Bitters is that remedy, and its proprietors are being blessed by thousands who have been saved and cured by it. Will you try it? See another column. 15

AN Edenburg man named Benjamin King claims to have not closed an eye in sleep for seventy-six nights and is well and hearty. He is employed as porter at the Garret House.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Terrible Tragedy in Elk County, Pennsylvania.

A Notorious Desperado Murders One Constable and Seriously Injures Another.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY AT CALEDONIA.

BRADFORD, PA., April 18.—A special from Emporium says intense excitement prevails a Caledonia, Elk county, Pa., over a murder committed there yesterday morning by the noted forger and outlaw, Henry English. A posse went to St. Mary's to apprehend English and arrived at his house near Caledonia at five o'clock. Constables Wrenth and Volmer and Justice Burk met English coming down stairs. Wrenth ordered him to surrender, but he returned up stairs and locked himself in a room. The officers drew their pistols and declared their intention of taking him dead or alive. As constable Wrenth came up to the room, English thrust a rifle through the door and shot, killing him instantly. Constable Volmer then carried Wrenth's body down stairs and as he entered the yard, English shot Volmer. The latter, it is thought, will not recover. English gained the woods during the excitement. While he was running, District Attorney Nurzell shot him in the leg. Company "H," of the State volunteers, has been ordered out to capture him if possible.

A WOMAN CHARGED WITH MURDER.

BOSTON, April 18.—Mrs. John Driscoll of Malden, was arrested on Saturday on the charge of murdering the four-year-old daughter of John Credon, a neighbor. The body of the child was found this morning near the railroad and it is believed it was placed there by the Driscolls after the child had been killed at their house. A hood lost by the child was found buried in Driscoll's cellar, and other circumstantial evidence is strong against Mrs. Driscoll.

KICKED TO DEATH.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Bernard McLaughlin, proprietor of a liquor store No. 22 Mott street, died on Thursday last from the effects of being severely kicked about the body some three weeks ago, at which time it is alleged an intoxicated man came into the saloon and demanded a drink without money. McLaughlin refused him, whereupon a fight ensued, during which he knocked the proprietor down and kicked him in a terrible manner. The man escaped and has not yet been captured.

SHOT IN THE HEAD.

RICHMOND, VA., April 18.—Col. John R. Poppenham, proprietor of the Southern *Intelligencer*, had a difference to-day with R. G. Agee, his business manager, and Agee assaulted Poppenham. The latter then shot Agee in the head inflicting an ugly scalp wound. Col. Poppenham surrendered to the officers and was released on bail.

INCENDIARIES SENTENCED TO DEATH.

ATLANTA, GA., April 16.—A dispatch from Greenville, South Carolina, states that the band of negro incendiaries who fired the city nine times last winter, and burned over one-fourth of the entire town, were to-day found guilty. As soon as the verdict was rendered the Judge pronounced the sentence, directing that they should be hung on June 18th. The testimony developed a conspiracy based on plundering and robbing that is not surpassed in criminal annals. A desperate defense was made. One of the prisoners fainted before the sentence was finished.

MRS. ZELL'S SECOND TRIAL.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 16.—The Cumberland County Court was engaged all day in impaneling a jury to try the second time Mrs. Catherine Zell, convicted last fall of murdering Mrs. Mary Kiehl. The slow progress made in impaneling the jury was due to a decided conviction that the prisoner was either guilty or innocent, the preponderting sentiment as expressed by the jurors being that the testimony at the first trial was not sufficient to warrant a verdict of guilty.

A DOUBLE HANGING.

ST. LOUIS, MO., April 16.—Nathan Fawcett and Jacob Waldron, two mulattos, were hanged at Mexico, Mo., to-day, for the murder of Octave Julaw, a young man well known in this community, on September 30th, 1879. They rested well last night and ate a hearty breakfast this morning. At one o'clock the procession left the jail for the place of execution, followed by several thousand people. The scaffold was reached at 1:45 P. M., and was ascended by the doomed men with marked calmness. Catholic service was performed by the attending priests. The black cap was adjusted at 1:30 and at 2:05 precisely the drop was sprung and the wretched men ushered into eternity. The crime for which these men were hanged was committed about a mile from Mexico and was one of the most cool and unprovoked murders ever perpetrated. The trouble originated about a white woman who is now awaiting trial as accessory, and with whom Julaw and the negroes cohabited.

ALLEGED MURDER ARRESTED.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO, April 16.—Godfrey Smalley residing near Marietta, Ohio, has been arrested, charged with the murder of Jacob Baughman, on August 30th, 1863. Mr. Baughman was a wealthy farmer residing near this city, being a bachelor and living alone. His body was not found until the day following. His supposed murderer, Smalley, is now in jail, and from a partial confession made, there seems to be no doubt of his guilt.

A TEXAS HANGING.

GALVESTON, April 16.—A *News* special from Calvert says: Bill Walker, colored, was hanged here to-day, for the murder in 1876 of Monroe. The prisoner said he was not going to hell, but would fly right straight to heaven. The neck was not broken by the fall, although the drop was six feet and three inches.

A VISIT TO TILDEN.

What a St. Louis Man Saw at Gramercy Park.

[St. Louis Special.]

Hon. Thomas Allen, President of the Iron Mountain and Southern railroad, and candidate for the United States Senate to succeed Cockrell, has just returned from New York. While there he spent an evening with Mr. Tilden. He says that the sage of Gramercy Park is looking somewhat feeble in body, but that his mind is as quick and clear as ever. The subject of national politics was discussed very freely. Mr. Tilden said he was not going to use any extraordinary exertion to get the Democratic nomination for President; that he was willing quietly to see how things shaped themselves. He expressed entire confidence in his ability to carry New York; believing that a national contest would harmonize all discordant elements in the party. When asked about Mr. Seymour, he said that gentleman had a reason satisfactory to himself for not accepting a presidential nomination, but Mr. Allen was strongly impressed with the idea that in case Mr. Tilden does not get the nomination he has his eyes upon a man to whom he will give his influence but the name of his favorite he declined to reveal. Mr. Allen does not think Mr. Tilden will press his claims for the nomination unless he thinks it would be received with general satisfaction by the party. Mr. Allen says Mr. Tilden still takes an active part in business matters, and during the evening of his visit railroads received a large share of attention. Mr. Tilden is still regarded as the most astute railroad lawyer in New York and men came from all directions to consult him about intricate railroad questions. Mr. Allen expresses himself as much pleased with his visit to Mr. Tilden.

A PERFECT ASTONISHMENT!

At Only $2 50.

Extra fine basket cloth kid foxed ladies buttoned shoes, at G. D. Simen's 78 Ohio street Allegheny. s-m.

AROUND ABOUT US.

Notes of Interest From Neighboring Towns.

A COLORED man named Hill, was literally cut to pieces by the cars at Beaver Falls, on Tuesday night.

THE residence of William Laird in Franklin township, Westmoreland county, was robbed the other night of $55 in notes, $5 in silver, $2,500 in judgment notes and other valuable papers. A suspected party was arrested, but discharged for want of evidence.

DURING a quarrel between two boys, named Willie Dugan, aged seven, and Wilson Dunlap, six years old, at Steubenville, on Tuesday, Dugan fired a pistol in the face of the other. Although it was loaded with a blank cartridge, it is thought the powder has destroyed Dunlap's eye.

A LARGE two-story frame house on Linden avenue, Steubenville, Ohio, the property of Thomas Mullen, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, causing a loss of $1,500. Mrs. Mullen and her children were rescued with difficulty. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

SCHOONMAKER & Co., of Pittsburgh, have bought 300 acres of coal land on the Bradford branch railroad, for $60,000. They are contracting for nearly 300,000 worth of improvements, including 300 coke ovens of a new and improved pattern, a large engine house, coal house, several miles of track, 80 houses for their workmen, etc.

A school teacher named Rhoads of Reading, Pa., was convicted yesterday of brutally beating a little girl. Squire Cleanss, one of the witnesses, testified that the flesh on the shoulders of the little girl was beaten to a jelly. The child was taken sick after the whipping, being unable to leave her bed, and is maimed for life. Reads as yet has not been sentenced.

QUITE a number of the Swedes, it is stated, who were imported to the mines about Houtzdale, have left there and gone to work on the Bell's Gap Railroad extension. Their statements are to the effect that they were under the impression they were coming into Pennsylvania to work on farms, and as soon as an interpreter explained to them the situation they were in, they refused to work in the mines any longer.

SEVERAL of the contracts for the construction of the Somerset and Cambria railroad were let yesterday. Sections 2, 3 and 4 have been awarded to Thomas F. Kerns; Sections 5 and 6 to John Swan of Allegheny; Sections 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 to Messrs. Booth & Flinn. The latter contract takes in that portion of the line near Scalp Level. The contractors are to go to work immediately, and must finish their contracts by the 1st of November.

For Only $1 00,

Good heavy working shoes 6 to 11 for men at G. D. Simen's, Allegheny. s-m.

THE Oil Producer's Council met at Titusville, on Tuesday, but transacted no business of public interest.

At 85 Cents.

Ladies' lasting lace gaiters 3 to 7 at G. D. Simen's 78 Ohio street, near the Market Allegheny. s-m.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

OR

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper. —o:o—

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

$77 A MONTH and expenses guaranteed to Agents. Outfit free. SHAW & CO., Augusta, Maine. feb Wly

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEALTH IS WEALTH.

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.

Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A GRATEFUL RECOGNITION.

"To cure a CHRONIC OR LONG STANDING DISEASE is truly a victory in the healing art. Reasoning power that clearly discerns DISEASE and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step —by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—*Medical Messenger.*

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure," as follows:

LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY

Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal, Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Inflammations and Gout, Consumption, Gravel and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that RADWAY'S RESOLVENT possesses. It cures step by step, surely, from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. **The wastes of ill-health are stopped and healthy blood is supplied to the system**, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Calomel, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated, and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, various ulcers, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away those deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In those diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better" every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength and flesh.

OVARIAN TUMORS.

The removal of these tumors by RADWAY'S RESOLVENT is now certainly established that what was once considered almost miraculous is now a common recognized fact by all parties. Witness the cases of Hannah P. Khapp, Mrs. C. Krapf, Mrs. J. H. Jolly and Mrs. P. D. Hendrix, published in our Almanac for 1879, and that of Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the present edition of our "False and True."

Space forbids our making particular reference to the various cases of chronic diseases readily by our SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT. Invalids and their friends must consult our writings if they wish to obtain an idea of the promise and potency of R. R. R. Remedies.

One Dollar per Bottle.

MINUTE REMEDY.

Only requires **minutes**, not **hours**, to relieve pain and cure acute disease.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

In from one to twenty minutes, never fails to relieve PAIN with one thorough application. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Bruises, Summer Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back or Limbs, are instantly relieved.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other Fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

It will in a few mo

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
WEDNESDAY, April 21, 1880. }

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

Following are to-day's figures:

Balances	$ 146,105 44
Exchanges	1,010,802 44

Railroad Stocks.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, broker, No. 16 Sixth street.

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Railroad	54½	54⅝
Reading	33½	33⅝
P., T. & B.	19½	19⅝
Lehigh Valley	52¾	52½
U. Co.'s N. J.	....	160½
Central Transportation Co	50	....
A. V. R. R. 7.30's	116	....
P. C. & St. L. Bonds	115	....
Northern Pacific stock	29½	29⅝
Do preferred	53¾	54½
Lehigh Navigation Co	37	37¼
Philadelphia & Erie	14¾	15
Northern Central	33½	33¾
Hestonville	20	....

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Governments quiet and generally firm. Railroad bonds generally strong and higher. State securities dull and nominal.

The stock market was buoyant in early dealings; with an advance in prices at ½ to 3½ per cent.

The upward movement was led by telegraph in shares, coal stocks, St. Paul, Northwest and Southwestern shares. During the afternoon prices reacted from 1¼ to 2 per cent., the latter in Iron Mountain and Louisville and Nashville, but in final sales the market was firm again at a recovery of ¼@⅝ per cent.

Transactions aggregated 329,000 shares, of which 1,000 were Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 3,800 Canada Southern, 1,600 C. C. & I. C. 2,100 Central Pacific, 35,000 Lackawanna, 3,200 Delaware & Hudson, 41,000 Erie, 13,000 Hannibal & St. Joseph, 1,100 Houston & Texas, 17,000 Iron Mountain, 12,000 Kansas & Texas, 11,000 Lake Shore, 1,300 Louisville & Nashville, 2,000 Lake Erie & Western, 4,200 Michigan Central, 11,000 Manhattan Elevated, 8,300 Northwestern, 5,700 Nashville & Chattanooga, 9,500 New Jersey Central, 3,700 New York Central, 2,000 Northern Pacific, 9,500 Ohio & Mississippi, 24,000 Ontario & Western, 19,000 Pacific Mail, 1,100 Reading, 23,000 St. Paul, 2,000 St. Paul & Sioux City, 2,000 St. Louis & San Francisco, 3,200 Union Pacific, and 27,000 Western Pacific and 8,600 Union.

Close—Money 6@4 per cent., closing at 4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent. Sterling Exchange—Bankers' bills 484¼; demand 487.

GOVERNMENTS.

1881 coupons	105¾
New 5s coupons	103½
New 4½s coupons	108¾
New 4s coupons	107¼
Pacific 6s of 1895	125

STATE BONDS.

Louisiana cons '51, 48	108¾
Missouri 6s	108¾
St. Joseph	105
Tennessee 6s old	33
Tennessee 6s new	25¼
Virginia 6s	21
Virginia 6s new	21
Consols	80
Deferred offered	8½

STOCKS.

Central Pac. b'ds	113¼
Union 1sts	112¾
Land Grants	110½
Sinking Funds	115
Lehigh Wilkes	105
St. L. & S. C. 1sts	....
C. C. & I. 1sts	....
Do. 2nds	....
Erie 2nds	91¾
Rock Island	122
Panama	198
Ft. Wayne	117¾
Pittsburgh	111
Illinois Central	106¼
C., B. & Q.	124
Chicago & Alton	110
Do. preferred	122
New York Central	132
Harlem	177
Lake Shore	108
Canada Southern	61¾
Michigan Central	91¾
Erie	43¼
Do. preferred	67¼
Northwestern	95
Do. preferred	109
St. Paul	80¾
Do. preferred	103½
St. Paul & Minne	89¾
St. P. & C.	44½
Do. preferred	78
Del. & Lac	99¾
Morris & Essex	107¾
Delaware & Hud.	82¾
N. J. Central	79
Reading	67¼
Ohio & Mississippi	35¾
Do. preferred	76½
Chesapeake & O.	22¾
Mobile & Ohio	22
C. & O.	77¼
C. C. & I. C.	15
Quincy	29¾
Ridge	8¾
Madison	9

*Ex. dividend.

Boston Copper Stocks.

Calumet & Hecla	257½
Copper Falls	113½
Franklin	16
Pewabec*	21

*New stock.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, April 21.—Consols for money, 98 11-16; account, 98¾. New 5s, 104¾; 4½s, 111¾; 4s, 109¾. Railroad bonds—Illinois Central, 110; Pennsylvania Central, 56; Erie, 46½; do. seconds, 94; Reading, 34½. Refined petroleum, 8d.

Linseed oil, 28s 10d.

PARIS, April 21.—Rentes, 83f 47½c.

ANTWERP, April 21.—Refined petroleum, 18f.

LIVERPOOL, April 21.—Cotton easier at 6 15-16 @7; sales 6,000 bales; speculation and export 500 bales American, 4,850 bales.

Lard—American, 37s 6d.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
WEDNESDAY, April 21, 1880. }

The general wholesale market has of late been only moderately active, and there has been a continued decline in the prices of most of the leading staples.

Groceries are an exception and continue in good request. Sugars are very strong and are hourly expected to advance in price. Coffees continue steady while all other articles in this line remain unchanged.

The market for country produce and dairy products is fairly active. Butter is weak and lower except for strictly fine grades of fresh roll, uniform in color and attractive in appearance, which holds its own. Receipts have of late been moderate. Eggs are on the decline on account of heavy receipts and warmer weather. The ruling price for strictly fresh to-day was 10@10½ cents. Poultry is easy and unchanged. Cheese in an unsatisfactory state, as very little of a desirable quality is offering. Maple Sugar is coming in heavy and the demand in consequence has fallen off. For all other articles in this line there is nothing worthy of special mention.

The Grain market continues weak. There has been a still further decline in consequence of weak markets elsewhere. Choice red winter was selling to-day at $1 20 as the outside figure. Oats, barley, rye &c., are unchanged.

Provisions are ¼c off to-day on account unsatisfactory advances.

Following are the ruling quotations at which wholesale transactions were effected to-day:

Produce and Dairy Products.

APPLES—Fancy, $4 00@4 25; choice, $2 00@3 50; medium, $1 00@1 75.

APPLE BUTTER—35@40c ₱ gallon; apple jelly, 8@9c.

BEANS—Prime white navy, $1 50@1 55; medium, $1 40@1 45; mixed, $1 25@1 30.

BUTTER — Creamery, 28@30c; choice roll, 23@25c; solid packed, 18@19c; common to medium, 10@15c.

CIDER—Common, $4 00@5 00; sweet, $5 00@6 00; crab, $7 00@8 00 ₱ barrel.

CRANBERRIES—$4 00@4 25 per bush; $12 00@13 50 per barrel.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 15c; prime Ohio factory, 14½@14¾c, jobbing; 14c wholesale; New York Goshen, 15@15½c jobbing; 14¼@15c at wholesale; Limberger, 13c; Young America, 16c.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches (halves) 8¼@9c; prime peeled do., 14@16c; sliced apples, 8@10c; new quarters, 6@7½c; raspberries, 29@30c; blackberries, 8@9c; evaporated dried peaches, 12@15c; new dried sweet corn, 8@8½c ₱ lb; new dried green peas, $1 90@2 10 ₱ bushel.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, in barrels, 10c; in cases, 10c.

HONEY — California, 17@18c; York State, 20@22c; new domestic, 17@18c; strained, 8@10c.

MAPLE SYRUP—New, $1 00@1 10 per gal; old, 85@95c; maple sugar, in small cakes, 12@13c per lb.; granulated, 12c.

ONIONS—Yellow, $6 00@6 50 per barrel; red, $5 00@5 50 per barrel.

ONION SETS—$7 00@8 00 per bush.

POTATOES—Choice Early Rose, 45@55c ₱ bushel; peachblows, 45@50c; peerless, 35@40c, in bulk on track; Baltimore sweets, $2 25 ₱ bbl; Jersey sweets, $3 75@4 00.

POULTRY — Live chickens, 55@60c; dressed chickens, 10@11c; ducks, 10@12c; turkeys, 11@13c; geese, 80c@$1 00 per pair; live turkeys, 8@8¼c.

SEEDS—Clover, $4 50 ₱ bushel; timothy, $2 60@2 75 for Western.

HOMINY—$3 25@3 50.

TALLOW—City, 7c; country, 6c.

VINEGAR—Prime city, 10@13c; choice malt and wine, 25@30c; country, 10@13c

Provisions.

	Canvassed.	Plain.
Extra S. C. hams, 18 lbs. and over	9¼	9
Do. do. 14 to 18 lbs	9¾	9½
Do. do. 14 lbs and under	10¼	10
Extra S. C. shoulders	6¼	6¼
Breakfast bacon, extra sugar cured	9¾	9
Dried beef, extra sugar cured, in sets	11¾	11½
Do. knuckles and rounds	13¾	13½
Do. all flats	10¾	10½
Beef tongues ₱ dozen	$ 6 00	
Bacon, shoulders	5¼	
Do. short rib sides	7¾	
Do. clear sides	8	
Mess pork, ₱ bbl	12 00	
Do. short cut, family, 40 to 45 pieces in bbl	12 00	
Lard, refined, summer use, tierces	7¾	
Do. do. in half bbls	8¼	
Do. do. in buckets	8¾	
Do. do. 5-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	9¾	
Do. do. 5-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	9½	
Do. do. 6-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	9¼	
Do. do. 10-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	9¼	
Ham sausage, loose, any quantity	7¾	

Groceries.

Green Coffees.	Per lb.
Fancy Rio	19
Choice Rio	18
Prime Rio	17
Good Rio	14
Ordinary Rio	13
Java	25 @28
Roasted Coffees.	
In papers	18 @20
In bulk	17 @18
Lower grades	15 @16
Java, in pa'rs	29 @30
Java, in bulk	27 @30
Sugars.	
Standard A	9½@
Prairie B	8¾@
Ex. C	8¾@
Refined yel.	8 @ 8¾
New Orleans	8 @ 8½
Granulated	9¾@
Powdered	10¾
Crushed	10¼
Cut loaf	10¾
Syrups.	
Choice maple fv'd	44
Prime "	43
Choice sugar syrup	42
Prime "	41
Good "	40
Good molasses "	33
Spices (whole.)	
Cloves	39 @40
Allspice	17 @
Cassia	25 @28
Pepper	15½@16
Nutmeg	90 @96
Starch.	
Gloss	5½@ 7¾
Corn starch	6 @ 8½

Teas.	
Young Hyson	25c@1 00
Gunpowder	35c@1 00
Imperial	35c@
Japan	30c@ 75
Oolong	28c@ 80
Souchong	25c@ 75
Manufactured Tobacco.	
Stnd bnd's, br'gt	48@62
do do mahog'y	45@50
do do dark	36@48
Louisville ma'y	48@50
Richmond br'nds	40@48
Bgh't Cavendish	50@62
do twist	52@56
Natural Leaf	48@58
Fine Cut	34@40
Cut and dry	24@28
Gan'ltd smo'g	38@48
N. O. Molasses.	
Choice	57
Strictly prime	55
Prime	53
Centrifugal	50
Soda.	
Bi-Carb, k'gs	4¼
do as'td pa'ks	6
do " ¼ "	6¾
Sol. soda, k'gs	2
Candles.	
Star, full wt	12
Stearine ₱ set	9½
Mould ₱ set	9½
Rice.	
Rangoon	6¼@7¾
Carolina	7½@8
Salt.	
No. 1, per bbl	$1 50
Extra, " "	1 60
Dairy, " "	1 70

Flour, Grain and Feed.

FLOUR—Extra family $5 50@5 75; choice red, $5 75@6 00; fancy family, $6 00@6 25; fancy St. Louis $6 00@6 50; patents $7 50@7 75; XX bakers $5 50, $5 75, $6 00; XXX bakers $6 00@6 25; low grade $2 75@4 25. Rye flour $4 50@5 00. Buckwheat flour $1 25 ₱ cwt.

WHEAT—Choice red winter, No. 1, $1 18@1 20; amber and mixed $1 16@1 19; rejected 80@90c.

CORN—Yellow shelled 46@47c; yellow high mixed shelled 45@46c; ear 50@52c; mixed ear 48@50c.

OATS—Prime white 41@42c; mixed do 39@40c.

RYE—88@90c.

BARLEY—Northwestern spring 85@90c; medium 75@80c; prime fall 85@95c.

OATMEAL—Fancy brands $8 00@8 25 in barrels; common brands $5 50.

HAY—Prime, from country wagon, $18 00@22 00 ₱ ton; prime timothy, baled, $16 00@17 00; upland prarie $14 50@15 00.

MILL FEED—Bran $17 00@18 00 ₱ ton; white middlings $20 00@22 00; brown do. $17 00@18 00; chopped feed $20 00@21 00; cornmeal, in bulk, $20 00@22 00.

OAT STRAW—$12 00@14 00.

Foreign Fruits, Provisions, Woodenware, &c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins $2 50; London layers, new, $2 80; Muscatels, new, $2 50; mat raisins, $5 00 ₱ mat; new Valentia raisins, 8¾c ₱ lb; Sultanas, 12c; dates, 7¼c ₱ lb; currants, 7c; citron, 22c; prunes, 8½c. Almonds—Languedoc, 24c; do shelled, 40c; do Sicily 40c; do Tarica, 22c. Walnuts—Naples, 16c; Sicily filberts, 12¼c. Smyrna figs, new, 16c. Brazil nuts, 11c; Maccaroni, 9@18c. Tapioca, 8c; Oranges, ₱ case, $8 00; Messina Oranges ₱ box, $4 25. Lemons—repacked, $5 50; Cocoanuts, $4 50@6 00 ₱ 100.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2-lb cans ₱ doz., 90c@$1 80; raspberries, do, $1 50; strawberries, do, $1 90; gooseberries, $1 40; pineapples, $1 40@1 75; blackberries, $1 40; peaches, 3-lb cans ₱ dozen, $1 90@2 00; tomatoes, do, $1 40; corn, do, $1 30@2 00.

BROOMS—No. 1 hurl, per doz, $1 75; No. 2 do, $2 00; No. 3 do, $2 25; No. 4 do, $2 50; No. 5 do, $2 75, No. 6 do, $3 00; No. 2 carpet, $3 25; No. 4 do, $3 50; No. 5 do, $3 75; No. 3 parlor, $4 00; No. 4 do, $4 25; hotel brooms, $3 50@4 50; cane $3 50@4 50; hearth, $1 00@1 50; whisps, plain, $1 52@1 75; whisps, fancy, $1 50@2 00.

WOODENWARE—The following are jobbers' rates: No. 1 tubs ₱ doz, $8 50 No. 2 tubs ₱ doz, $7 50; No. 3 tubs ₱ doz, $6 50; 2-hoop pails, ₱ doz, $1 90; 3-hoop pails per doz, $2 15.

FISH—Extra mess mackeral ₱ barrel, $28 00@40 00; No. 1 shore mackeral, $16 00; No. 1 bay mackeral, $13 00; No. 2 large mackeral, $10 00; No. 2 medium mackeral, $9 00; No. 3 large mackeral, $7 75; No. 3 small mackeral, $5 50; split Labrador herring, $7 50; split shore do, $7 00; round shore do, $5 00; white fish, half barrel, $6 50; lake trout, $4 50; lake pickeral, $3 00; lake herring, $4 00; George's codfish, $5 50; medium do, $4 00; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 50; medium do do $4 00; boneless codfish, $6 50@7 50; boneless lake, $4 00; halibut, smoked, ₱ lb, 10c; No. 1 herring per box, 28c; scaled herring, 35c; smoked bloated herring, 90c.

FEATHERS—Choice live, quantity, ₱ lb, 53@58c; mixed 38@45c.

OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
WEDNESDAY, April 21, 1880. }

The oil market continues quite inactive. The opening price to-day was 71¾c, declined to 71¼c, at which figure most sales were effected and finally closed at 71¾c. Shipments, 16,756 barrels; charters, 5,700 barrels; sales, 80,000 barrels.

MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

OIL CITY, April 21.—Market opened at 71¾c bid for old. Closed quiet at 71¼c bid for old.

PARKER, April 21.—Market opened at 71¾c bid for old. Closed at 70⅝c bid for old.

ANTWERP, April 21.—Petroleum unchanged.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Petroleum quiet, refined 7½c. Charters, 24,000 barrels crude.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21. — Market continues dull; S. W., 7½c.

TITUSVILLE, April 20.—Market opened at 71¾c; highest 71¾c; lowest 70⅝; closing at 71¼c. Shipments, 16,700 barrels; average 20,500 barrels; charters, 5,700 barrels; average 12,300 barrels; transactions 321,000 barrels.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Cotton steady at 11 5-16@12 1-16c; futures barely steady Flour firm; receipts, 7,000 barrels; superfine western and State $3 45@4 50; common to good $4 50@4 80; good to choice $4 85@7 00; white wheat extra $4 80@5 25; extra Ohio $5 00@6 75; St. Louis $5 00@7 25; Minnesota patent process $6 00@8 25. Wheat strong; 117,000 bushels; No. 3 spring $1 14@1 20; No. 2 $1 20@1 25; hard Minnesota and Green Bay $1 26; ungraded red $1 20@1 28½; No. 2 white $1 26; No. 1 sales of 19,000 bushels at $1 27½@1 28½; No. 2 red April, sales of 112,000 bushels at $1 30½@1 31½; May, sales of 552,000 bushels at $1 27@1 29; June, sales of 392,000 bushels at $1 25@1 26¾; red Kansas $1 23½; No. 2 $1 30@1 32. Corn scarce and wanted; receipts, 60,000 bushels; ungraded 52½@55c; No. 3, 52½@53c; steamer 53½@54¼c; No. 2 54@55c; low mixed 53¼c; No. 2 white 55@56c; yellow 54c; No. 2 April, 52¼@52½c; May, 47¼@47¾c; June, 41c. Oats heavy; receipts 66,000 bushels; western mixed, 42½@44c; white western, 47¼@53¼c. Hay and hops firm and unchanged. Coffee quiet and firm; Rio cargoes 12½@15¼c; job lots 13¼@17¾c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining at 7¾@7¾c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice dull; Carolina quoted at 6¼@7¾c. Petroleum dull and nominal; United 71¼c; crude, 6¾@7¾c; refined 7¾c. Tallow quiet and steady at 6@6 1-16c. Rosin dull at $1 35@1 40. Turpentine steady at 32c. Eggs quiet; western, 10@11½c. Pork dull and unchanged. Beef dull and unchanged. Cutmeats dull and weak; long clear $6 62½; short clear $6 87½. Lard heavy; prime steam, 7.20c. Butter easier; western 14@23c. Cheese firm; western skins, 9@11c. Whisky firm at $1 11 bid, $1 12 asked.

Metals—Manufactured copper quiet and unchanged; Ingot Lake $21 00@21 25. Pig iron dull and nominal; Scotch $26 00@30 00; American $29 00@33 00. Russia sheeting $13 25. Nails—cut $5 00@5 10; clinch $6 50@7 60.

Leather in moderate demand and nominally unchanged; hemlock 25@27½c.

Wool dull; domestic fleece 50@65c; pulled 33@62c; unwashed 18@42c; Texas 21@38c.

BALTIMORE—April 21.—Flour—rather better feeling, but no change in prices; western superfine $4 25@4 90; extra $4 25@5 00; ditto family $5 25@6 00. Wheat—western higher and firm; No. 2 western winter, red spot and April $1 25½@1 25¾; May $1 23¾@4 00; June $1 22½@1 22¾. July $1 13¼@1 13½; August $1 09¾@1 10¼. Corn—Western dull and steady; western mixed spot and April 47@47½c; June 46@47½c; July 47@47½c; steamer 45c. Oats dull; western white 41@42c; ditto mixed 40@40½c; Pennsylvania 41@42c. Rye dull and nominally at 88@90c. Hay steady; prime to choice Pennsylvania $18 00@20 00 per ton. Provisions—dull; export $11 75@12 25. Bulkmeats— loose shoulders and clear rib sides nominal; ditto packed at 5@7¾c; bacon and shoulders 5½c; clean rib sides 7¾c; hams 10¾@11½. Lard—Butter firm and active; prime to choice western packed 22@26c; roll 20@22. Eggs dull at 10c. Petroleum—Crude nominal; refined nominally 7¼c. Coffee dull and lower; Rio cargoes ordinary to prime 12½@15½c. Sugar quiet; A soft 9¼c. Freights to Liverpool per steamer quiet. Cotton 3-16d. Flour 2s 6d Grain 7d. Receipts—Flour, 2,990 barrels; wheat, 53,970 bushels; corn, 1,900 bushels; oats 1,450 bushels. Shipments —Wheat, none; corn, 2,600 bushels. Sales —Wheat, 1,038,100 bushels; corn, 158,425 bushels.

NEW ORLEANS—April 21.—Cotton quiet; middling 12c; low middling 11¾c; good to ordinary 10¾c. Flour dull; superfine $4 00@4 12½; double extra $4 25@4 37½; treble extra $4 50@4 87½; high grades $5 12½@5 87½. Corn dull; weak and lower at 48@52c. Oats easier at 41@43c. Corn meal quiet and firm at $2 35. Hay scarce and firm; prime $21 00; choice $22 00@23 00. Pork quiet and firm at $11 00. Lard steady; tierce 7@7¾c; kegs 8¼c. Bulkmeats steady and in fair demand; shoulders, loose 4¼c; packed 4½@4¾c; clear rib 6½c; clear 6¾c. Bacon quiet; shoulders 5c; clear rib 7½c; clear 7¾@7½c. Sugar cured hams easier; canvassed 9@10¼c. Whisky steady; western rectified $1 05@1 10. Coffee dull; Rio cargoes ordinary to prime 13¼@15½c. Sugar dull; common to good common 6¾@7¼c; fair to fully fair 7¾@7¾c; prime to choice 7¾@8¼c; yellow clarified 8¾@8¾c. Molasses common 29@35c; fair 38@39c; centrifugal 30@40c; prime to choice 40@52c. Rice dull; Louisiana ordinary to choice 6¼@7½c. Bran steady at $1 05. Sight exchange on New York $2 50 per $1,000 premium; sterling 485½.

PHILADELPHIA—April 21.—Flour dull; Ohio choice, $4 62½; Minnesota extra small lot mixed $5 60@5 25; good $5 37½@5 50; choice $5 62½@5 75; fancy $6 00; St. Louis extra fancy 6 25; spring and winter patents $6 50@8 00. Rye flour dull and lower at $4 25. Wheat unsettled and feverish; No. 2 red April $1 30 bid, $1 31½ asked; May 1 24½ bid, $1 25¾ asked; June $1 23¼ bid, $1 23¾ asked; July $1 14¼ bid, $1 14¾ asked. Corn dull; high mixed irregular grain depot 52½c; steamer on track 51c; sail mixed in grain depot, 52½c; sail mixed April 49¼c bid, 58c asked; May 46¾c bid, 47c asked; June 45½c bid, 46c asked; July 46¼c bid, 46¾c asked. Oats quiet; No. 3 white 43@43½c; No. 2 44½@45c; No. 1 46¼c. Provisions dull. Mess beef $13 00. Mess pork $11 50@11 62½. Smoked hams 9¼c; pickled 7¾@9c. Lard 7.50@7.75c. Butter nominally unchanged. Eggs dull; western 10½@11c. Cheese scarce and wanted; western full cream, none here; good 12½@13½c. Petroleum nominal; refined 7½c. Whisky firm at $1 10. Receipts—Flour, 970 barrels; wheat, 50,000 bushels; corn, 106,500 bushels; oats, 1,800 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 9,500 bushels; corn, 114,000.

CHICAGO—April 21.—Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat active, firm and higher; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1 08¾ cash April; $1 09¾ bid May; $1 07¼ June; $1 02¼ July; sales $1 08¾@1 10¾ May; No. 3 $1 96c; rejected 80@85c. Corn active, firm and higher; 35¼@35¾c cash; 35¾@35¼c May; 35¼c June; 35¾c bid July. Oats unsettled, but generally higher; closing easier; 29¼c cash; 29c May; 28¾c June. Rye and barley steady and unchanged. Pork in fair demand but at lower rates; $9 37½@9 40 cash; $9 40@9 42½ May; $9 52½@9 55 June; $9 62½@9 65 July. Lard easier; 6.67½@6 70c cash and May; 6.62½@6.75 June; 6.80 asked July. Bulkmeats quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady and unchanged. Freights—Corn to Buffalo 3c. Receipts—Flour, 13,000 barrels; wheat 21,000 bushels; corn, 96,000 bushels; oats, 51,000 bushels; rye, 4,300 bushels; barley 8,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 14,000 barrels; wheat, 50,000 bushels; corn, 159,000 bushels oats, 49,000 bushels; rye, 600 bushels; barley, 6,000 bushels.

Closed — Wheat strong and higher; $1 10¾ May; $1 08 June; $1 03¼ July. Corn strong and higher; 35¾c May; 35½c June; 36c July. Oats active, firm and higher at 29¾c May. Pork—Demand active and prices have advanced 9¼@9¾c June. Lard moderately active and higher; advanced 2½@5c.

MILWAUKEE — April 21. — Flour firmer and in fair demand. Wheat opened steady, declined ¼c and closed strong; No. 1 Milwaukee hard $1 20; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 14; No. 2 $1 09½; April $1 09½; May $1 10; June $1 08¾; sales at $1 06¾@1 10 May; No. 3 96c; No. 4 93c; rejected 88c. Corn higher but scarce; No. 2 35¾c. Oats quiet and firmer; No. 2 29c. Rye, firmer; No. 1 70½c. Barley firmer; No 2 spring 66½c. Provisions quiet and firm. Mess pork quiet; $9 55 cash and May; $9 65 June. Lard—Prime steam 6.73c cash and May; 6.80c June. Live hogs quiet and firmer at $4 10@4 30. Freights—wheat to Buffalo 3½c. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 barrels; wheat, 12,000 bushels; barley, 900 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 10,000 barrels; wheat, 4,500 bushels; barley, 8,500 bushels.

TOLEDO—April 21. — Wheat firm; amber Michigan $1 17; No. 2 red winter, spot $1 17; April $1 16½; May $1 16⅝; June $1 14½; July $1 00½; No. 3 red Wabash $1 11; No. 2 amber Illinois $1 17; No. 2 red mixed $1 14½. Corn firm; high mixed 40c; No. 2 spot held at 38½@39c bid; June 38½c; rejected 37¾c. Oats steady; No. 2 34½c; rejected 32c.

Closed—Wheat firm; amber Michigan $1 17½; No. 2 red winter, April $1 16½; May $1 16½; June $1 14½; July $1 04½ @1 05; No. 2 amber Illinois $1 17½. Receipts—Wheat, 45,000 bushels; corn, 71,000 bushels; oats, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat 147,000 bushels; corn, 170,000 bushels; oats, 2,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI April 21.—Cotton quiet at 11½c. Flour heavy, family $5 00@5 35; fancy $6 50. Wheat scarce and firm; choice red $1 16; No. 2 red winter $1 15. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed 40c. Oats dull; No. 2 mixed $1 34@1 35. Rye quiet at 80@81c. Barley scarce and firm; extra No. 3 fall 90c. Pork firmer at $9 3½@10. Lard; demand fair and prices higher at $6 70@6 75. Bulkmeats in good demand at $5 90, $6 00@6 25. Bacon in good demand at full prices, 4¾, 6¾@7¼c. Sugar cured hams $9 10. Whisky quiet at $1 04. Butter quiet and unchanged. Linseed oil steady at 80c.

BOSTON—April 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn steady; mixed and yellow 55@58c; high mixed to arrive 53½@55½c; steamer 54@55c. Oats steady and stocks light; No. 1 and extra white 49@51c; No. 2 white 47½@48c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed 44@46c. Rye 95c. Butter—choice western creamery 28@30c; ladle packed, choice 22@24c. Eggs—Western fresh 11@12c. Receipts—Flour 39,000 barrels; 2,000 sacks; corn, 49,000 bushels; wheat 12,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour 1,300 barrels; corn 50,000 bushels; wheat 42,000 bushels.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK — April 21.—Business quiet with commission houses and jobbing trade irregular. Stocks—Cotton goods well in hand and best makes of plain and colored cottons firmly held by agents. Prints quiet and steady. Woolen goods in light demand and firm. The *Bulletin* announces the death of Seth B. Hunt, an old and prominent dry goods merchant.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, }
WEDNESDAY April 21, 1880. }

The general stock market this week has been very active, although hogs were slightly draggy. Sales were generally made without much effort upon the part of the seller. Very few buyers were in attendance, but notwithstanding this fact and the warm weather, dealers express themselves as very well satisfied with the results of the week. Reports from Eastern and Western markets were favorable; shipments, as a general thing, light.

Messrs. S. W. Dock, & Co., one among the most reliable firms in the trade in this vicinity, furnishes THE POST the following report of the market, and the prices prevailing:

CATTLE.

Receipts of cattle this week were light, and the market closes firm at an advance in prices of ten to fifteen cents over last week's quotations. All were sold. We quote:

Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs	$5 25@5 50
Good, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	4 75@5 00
Good, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs	4 00@4 50
Common, 900 lbs to 1,200 lbs	3 50@4 00
Bulls, stags and cows	2 50@3 75
Fresh cows and springers	$20 to $45

SHEEP.

The sheep market has been very good. The supply was light, and not equal to the demand. Sales were made very rapidly at prices somewhat highter than last week's. All were sold. We quote:

Extra, 110 lbs. to 130 lbs	$6 75@7 00
Good, 95 lbs. to 100 lbs	6 40@6 65
Fair, 80 lbs. to 90 lbs	6 00@6 25
Common, 65 lbs. to 75 lbs	5 00@5 50
Clipped sheep, 100 to 110 lbs	4 80@5 00
Clipped sheep, 90 to 95 lbs	4 40@4 65
Clipped sheep, 80 to 85 lbs	4 20@4 30

HOGS.

The receipts have been heavy this week, and the market dull, with a good many unsold each day. This morning pork men bought more freely, and prospects are a little more favorable at following quotations:

Philadelphia hogs	$4 70@4 85
Best heavy Yorkers	4 35@4 45
Common to light Yorkers	4 15@4 30
Roughs, as to quality	2 25@4 00

Union Live Stock Yards, Allegheny.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
MONDAY, April 19, 1880. }

CATTLE.

The number on sale was considerably in excess of that of last Monday, and while the Chicago bought cattle, of which there were some 30 cars, were bought a shade lower than those on sale from same point last week—they were sold at a corresponding decline, and the market was slow from the opening until the close. Sales were made to-day in retail way at $5 00@$5 90 for fair to choice Chicago tops; 4½@4¾c for common to fair do. Bulls may be quoted at 2¾@4½c. Veals were dull and lower. 589 head were on sale.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply to-day was not sufficient to make a market, only 63 head. H. Nagle sold 14 common clipped sheep at 4c, and 14 spring lambs at 9c. John Zimmers, 18 common wolled sheep at $5 35 and 18 spring lambs at 7½@10c, according to quality. It is apprehended that the scarcity to-day will lead to an oversupply next Monday.

HOGS

were slow to-day, owing in part to the warmer weather, which always curtails the demand, and prices, as compared with those of last Monday, were lower. Sold, in retail way, at $4.85@5 00. Jabob Needy wholesaled a car load at $4 60.

NEW YORK — April 20. — Beeves—Receipts, for two days 4,800 head, quality generally good; demand sharp in the morning, including 1,800 head for export trade, and early sales at both the market places were at an advance of strong. $1 00 per head from the closing figures of Monday. Offerings at Jersey City closed out at this advance, but there was a drop on Sixtieth street and a bad finish with several carloads of unsold cattle in pens at a late hour. Shipments of yesterday and to-day 140 head of live cattle, 1,960 quarters of beef, 300 head of live sheep, and 900 carcasses of mutton. American Refregerator beef firm in London and Liverpool at 6½d per pound; American muttons quoted at 6½c.

Sheep—Receipts, for two days 5,800 head. Market firmer and higher with quick sales at $6 50@7 62 per 100 lbs for unsold sheep; $4 00@5 50 for clipped; $7 50@8 50 for wooled yearlings, $5 75@6 25 for clipped, do. $8 00@9 00 per 100 lbs for two carloads of spring lambs from Virginia. Exporters used five carloads of clipped sheep paying $5 50 ₱ lb for lots averaging 124 lbs.

Swine—Receipts, for two days 13,880 head, market weak; a carload light western hogs $4 50 ₱ 100 lbs; carload holding for the same figure but not sold. Dressed western hogs dull at $5 75@6 00 ₱ 100 lbs.

CHICAGO—April 21.—The *Drovers Journal* reports:

Hogs—Receipts, 14,000 head; shipments, 37,000 head; market bouyant and higher; mixed packing, $4 00@4 25; light quality, $4 40, choice heavy, $4 30@4 65; market closing firmer.

Cattle—Receipts, 5,000 head; shipments, 21,000 head; market quiet and unchanged; shipping, $4 00@5 30; butchers' active and a shade higher, $2 20@4 20; chiefly $3 00@3 30; stockers and feeders, $2 55@4 20.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,000 head; shipments, 1,900 head; clipped, $3 75@4 25; common to medium, $5 50@6 00; good to choice, $6 20@6 50.

BUFFALO — April 21.—Cattle — Receipts 1,200 head; market steady and unchanged. No butchers stock offering; good shippers $4 55@4 65; about all sold.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,500 head. Market active, firm and higher, fully 15c stronger; sales of fair to good wool sheep $6 85@6 45; all sold.

Hogs—Receipts 4,500 head; market dull heavy supply equal to the demand; fair to good; Yorkers $4 35@4 45; extra $4 50; medium and heavy $4 50@4 60; one load of extra $4 70; and fair ends $4 00@4 10; and pigs $4 10@4 20. Several cars unsold.

ST. LOUIS—April 21.—Cattle—demand active and price a shade better; good to fancy heavy shipping steers, $4 50@5 00; light steers, including butchers' stock, $3 50@4 25; cows and heifers, $2 30@3 25; good feeders, $2 50@4 10; stockers, $2 75@3 25. Receipts—1,500 head. Shipments—none. Sheep steady and unchanged; fair to fancy, $4 50@6 00. Receipts—1,500 head. Shipments—none.

CINCINNATI—April 21.—Hogs steady. Common $3 25@4 00; light $4 40@4 55; packing $4 40@4 55; butchers $4 40@4 45. Receipts—2,000, shipments 1,600.

WATERTOWN, April 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,559 head; market inactive, western